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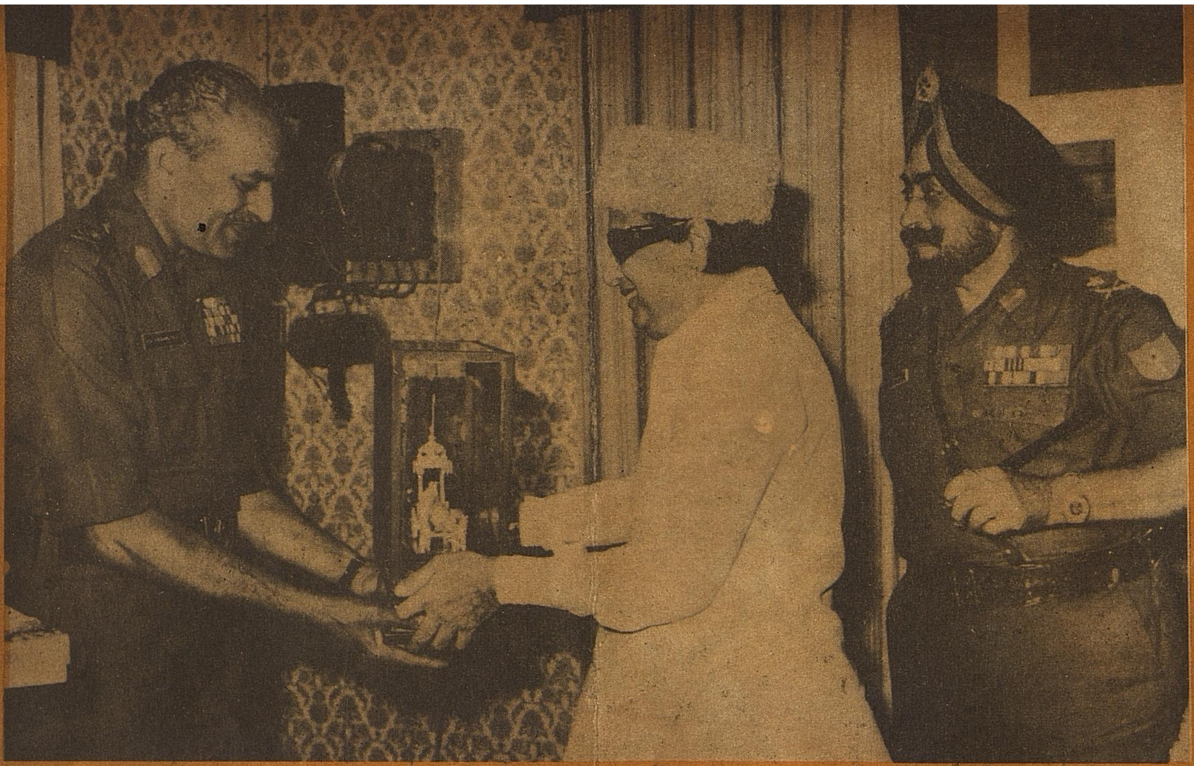
பாரதிதாசன் பல்கலைக்கழகம் BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி TIRUCHIRAPALLI

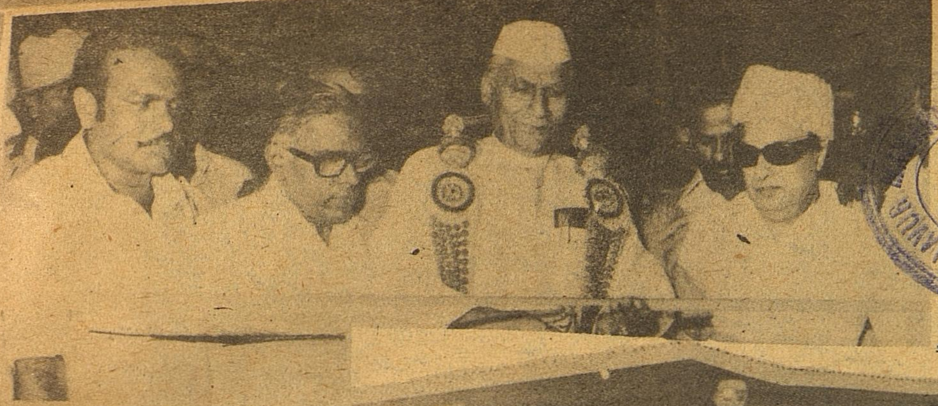
புதியதோர் உலகம் செய்வோம் WE WILL CREATE A BRAVE NEW WORLD



General **K. V. Krishna Rao**, Chief of Army Staff called on the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, **Thiru M. G. Ramachandran** at his residence on 21-5-'82. The Army Chief was accompanied by Lt. Gen. T. S. Oberoi, GOC-in-C, Southern Command and Maj. Gen. R. S. Pannu, GOC, ATNK and K. Area. The Chief Minister presented the Army Chief with the model of the Geethopadesa, as memento.

A Periyar Memorial coloumn was unveiled by **Dr. Navalar Nedunchezhiyan**, Minister for Finance at Coimbatore on 19-5-82. **Thiru C. Aranganayakam**, Minister for Education presided over the function.

CAMPING SITE & YOUTH HOSTEL



A Rs. 12 lakh tourist camping site and youth hostel of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation at Mamallapuram was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation Thiru. A. P. Sharma, on 30-5-1982.

The Union Minister gave the assurance that the Union Government would put up a hotel near the Madras Airport if the State Government made available land. If the Chief Minister extended his Cooperation in this respect, the Hotels Corporation would construct an airport hotel opposite the airport like the ones in Calcutta and Bombay, he said.

The Union Minister said that the Central Government was spending roughly Rs.10 crores for constructing a terminal building at Madras Airport. The work was to be completed in 18 months.

Madurai and Tiruchi airports were being developed. On June 1, a Boeing service would be inaugurated between Madras and Tiruchi. There was already a Boeing service to Madurai from Madras. Feeder services would be introduced between Madras, Pondicherry, Thanjavur and Madurai and plans were under way for a service to Tirunelveli. These would be started if good landing facilities were available and efforts would be made to improve facilities.

Sri Lanka had been linked with Madras via. Tiruchi From July 1. A direct Airbus service would be operated from Madras to Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

He assured that the master plan for Mamallapuram would be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan with Central assistance and if any works were left out, they would be implemented in the next plan.

The Minister said that the project for a sound and light programme on which agreement on sharing of costs had been reached between his department and the State Government had got stuck with the Union Education Ministry as the Archaeological department had raised some difficulties. He was confident that the matter could be sorted out with proper understanding on the part of the State Government.

The Minister said that the Government of India would give the projects of Tamil Nadu the same priority as other projects. "If any discrimination is going to be made it will alw s be in favour of Tamil Nadu". 1 e Centre was also giving tourism publicity to TamilNadu.

The Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran who laid the foundation for the Rs. 50 lakh projectfor putting up an open air museum at Mamallapuram welcomed the plans for introducing feeder air services. He urged the Centre to be responsive when the State Government sought its assistance for projects of vital importance. He felt that Tamil Nad was relatively unknown abroad as enough publicity had not been given to its tourist potential.

The Chief Minister said that he would welcome the initiative of the private sector in developing tourism provided it cooperated with the Government and did not show monopolistic tendencies. Real national integration would come only when tourism was made cheap for the poor people and they could travel and see places without much spending.

Thiru. R. M. Veerappan Minister for Information, Tourism & Religious Endowments, who presided over the function, complained of harassment of tourists by the Customs officials at Madras and expressed the fear they might opt to go to Bombay and Delhi, skipping Madras.

He also criticised the officials of the Archaeological Department of India saying they hadcreated hurdles to the sound and light project at Mamallapuram. He wanted the Centre to persuade the Planning Commission to allot more funds for tourism development or in the alternative seek World Bank aid.

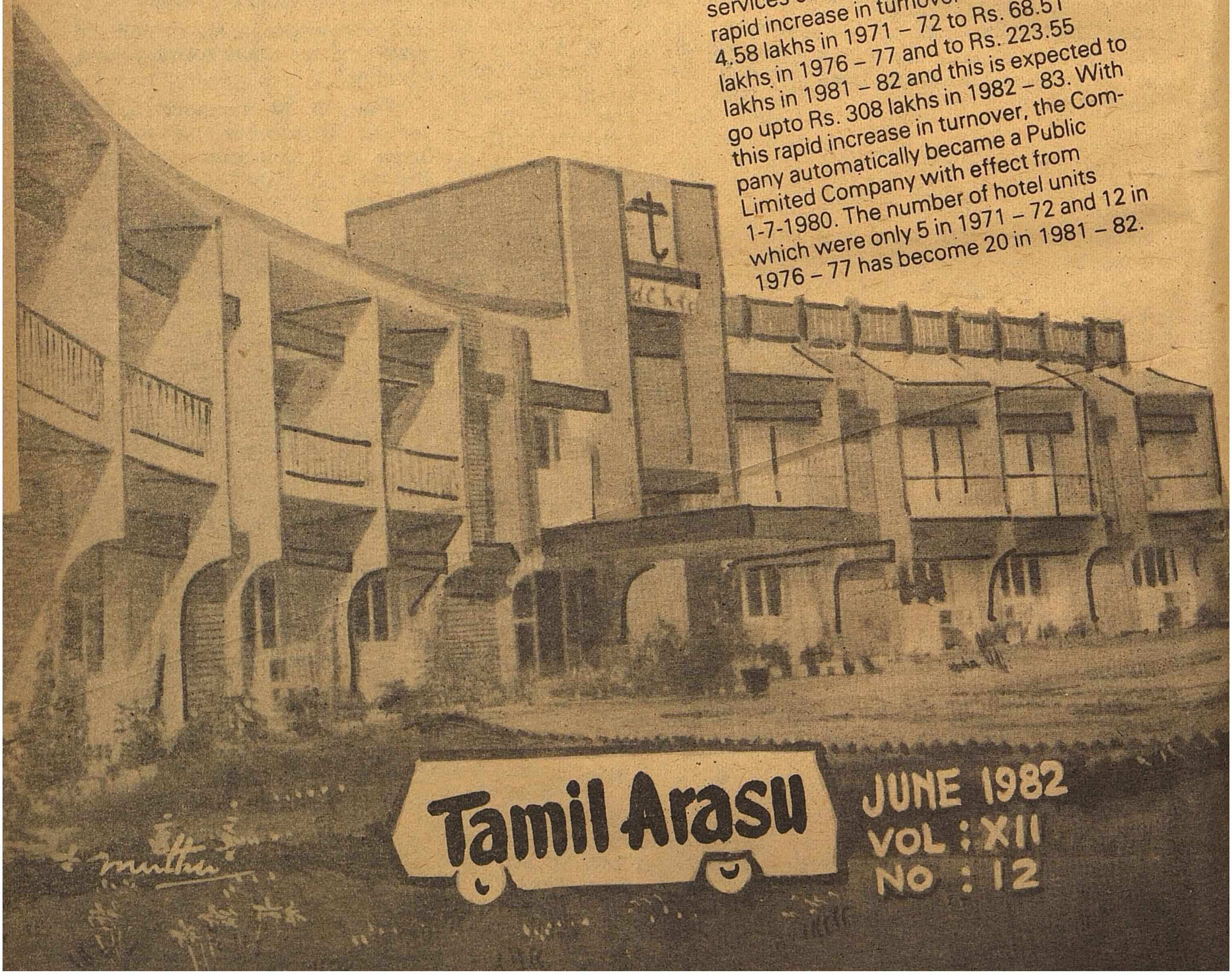
Thiru. Durai Govindarajan, TTDC Chairman, detailed the progress made by TTDC in the last five years. Thiru. P. B. Krishnaswami, I.A.S., Secretary, Information Tourism & (Tamil) Culture Department said that the Expert Committee appointed by the Government had given its report on the proposed open air museum at Mamallapuram.

Thiru.J. R. Ramanathan, I.A.S., TTDC Managing Director proposed a vote of thanks. The Chief Minister earlier gave away prizes to employees of TTDC and others.

T.T.D.C. COMES OF AGE

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation was set up in the year 1971 with the main objective of promoting Tourism in Tamil Nadu by building up the tourist infrastructure on a commercially viable basis. The Corporation made a modest beginning by taking over the 5 Tourist Bungalows which were till then run by the Government. The Corporation initially concentrated on developing two main activities, namely, provision of accommodation facilities and operation of Coach Tours. Over the years, the Corporation has made rapid strides in increasing its area of activities. The year 1977 was a turning point in the history of the Corporation when it was restructured on commercial lines and its activities expanded manifold.

The transport and accommodation facilities offered by TTDC have become much sought after by the tourists visiting Tamil Nadu mainly because of the inexpensive nature and high standard of the services offered. This is reflected in the rapid increase in turnover from about Rs. 4.58 lakhs in 1971 – 72 to Rs. 68.51 lakhs in 1976 – 77 and to Rs. 223.55 lakhs in 1981 – 82 and this is expected to go upto Rs. 308 lakhs in 1982 – 83. With this rapid increase in turnover, the Company automatically became a Public Limited Company with effect from 1-7-1980. The number of hotel units which were only 5 in 1971 – 72 and 12 in 1976 – 77 has become 20 in 1981 – 82.



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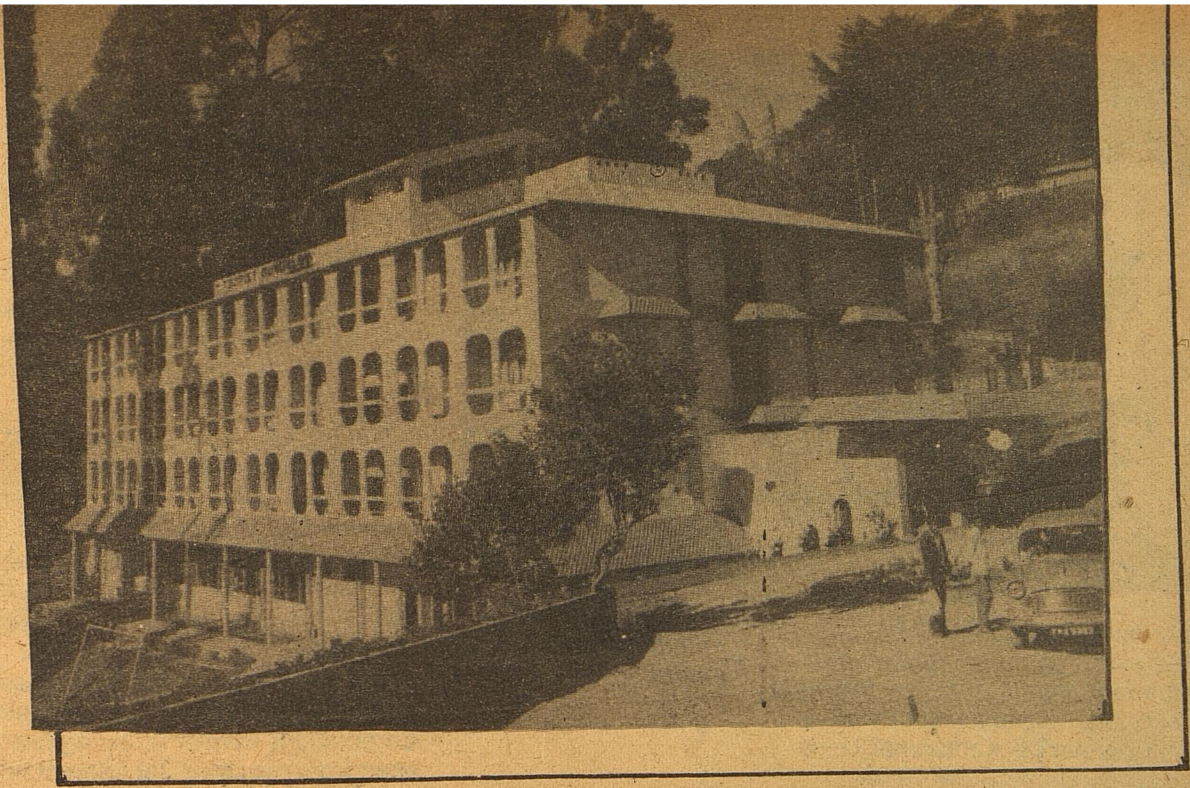


One of the significant events in the recent history of TTDC is the inauguration of the first 3-star hotel at Madurai in December 1980. The second 3-star hotel at Coimbatore has just been commissioned.

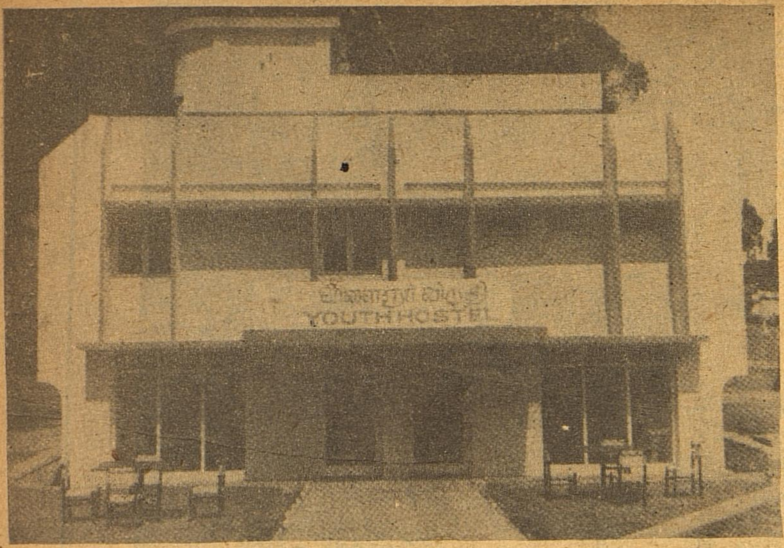
The Coach Tours operated by the TTDC are extremely popular not only among the domestic tourists from other parts of the country but also among the overseas visitors. In response to suggestions from the customers, the TTDC has appointed overseas selling agents at Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. TTDC has the unique distinction of being the first State Tourism Corporation to do this and this has resulted in increased foreign exchange earnings. It is also proposed to appoint such selling agents in other countries.

During the past 4 years, the Corporation has taken up many new lines of activities to widen its range of services to the tourists like the chain of Youth Hostels for the budget tourists, motels to provide highway tourist amenities and supplementary accommodation in the form of Camping Sites. As regards recreation and transport facilities also, the range of services is continually growing.

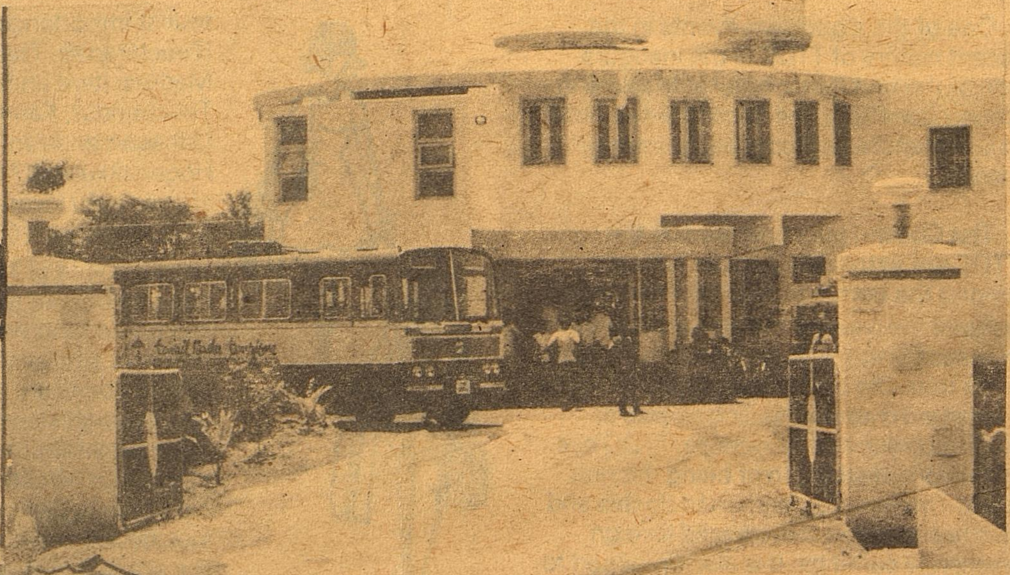
The TTDC has the distinction of operating the largest chain of hotels in South India. "Hotel Tamil Nadu" is a popular point of rendezuous in all the places of tourist importance in Tamil Nadu (Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Chidambaram, Madurai (two units), Rameswaram, Tiruchendur, Kanniyakumari (two units), Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Hogenakkal and Mamallapuram). These are centrally located and are easily accessible to tourists. One of the unique selling points of TTDC's Hotels which has contributed to its popularity is its moderate tariff when compared to the hotels of similar standards. The other selling points are its cleanliness, comfort and the high standards of service, besides provision of vegetarian and non-vegetarian (Western and Oriental) cuisine in hygienic environs. The clients include not only the domestic tourists but also the budget tourists from other countries.

In 1978, the Corporation took up a new line of activity, namely a programme of providing wayside amenities on the important Highways. As part of the first phase, 'Motel Emerald' was constructed at Ranipet (N.H. 4) and 'Motel Diamond' at Ulundurpet (N.H. 45). The 'Motel Ruby' at Krishnagiri (N.H. 7) is ready to be commissioned. Motels on other important National Highways are in various stages of planning and execution.

To provide inexpensive, clean and comfortable dormitory accommodation to the youth, budget tourists and middle/low-income domestic tourists — at in-



credibly low tariff — T.T.D.C. has constructed a chain of Youth Hostels at all the important tourist centres of the State — at Yercaud, Mamallapuram, Mandapam, Hogenakkal, Kodaikanal, Udhagamandalam, Rameswaram and Kanniyakumari.



'Camping Site' — a novel concept — has been set up on the seashore at Mamallapuram for providing inexpensive accommodation to the budget tourists. The Camping Site comprises of Cottages, Youth Hostel, Restaurant and Tents. Situated over an area of 10 acres near the beach and close to the Shore Temple amidst picturesque surroundings, the TTDC's Camping Site is the first of its kind in India.

The Transport Wing of TTDC has been greatly enlarged, completely remodelled and rationalised since 1977 – 78.

Constantly monitored feedback from the tourists has enabled TTDC not only to amend and streamline existing Coach Tour itineraries but also to introduce exciting new tours, covering tourist attractions even outside the home-state.

TTDC's Coach Tours have been acknowledged to be best of its kind in the country.

Meticulously maintained at peak fitness by its own well-equipped workshop, TTDC coaches are also provided to Tourist Groups.

The Tourist Fair, an annual tourist attraction in Madras is organised by TTDC since 1974 during Pongal Festival, the peak tourist season in Tamil Nadu. In order to highlight the industrial progress of Tamil Nadu, the recently concluded 1982 Fair was organised as 'Tourist and Industrial Fair'.

The participants in this Fair include Departments of Tourism and Tourism Corporations from different parts of India apart from the other Departments of the State and Central Governments and Public Sector undertakings. Leading private sector units also put up their pavilions.

The Fair not only highlight the tourist attractions in different parts of the country but also portrays the cultural and artistic achievements of Tamil Nadu and other States and the latest developments in other sectors. The other attractions include a shopping arcade of handicrafts, open air theatre and cinema. The special shows in the Fair include Horticultural Show, Food Fair, Dog Show, Book Fair, Fashion Parade and Boat Race.

Held at 'Fairlands' opposite to War Memorial near the Island Grounds, the

extensive spread of about 22 acres, an ideal location in the City, the Fair attracts over 20 lakh visitors every year.

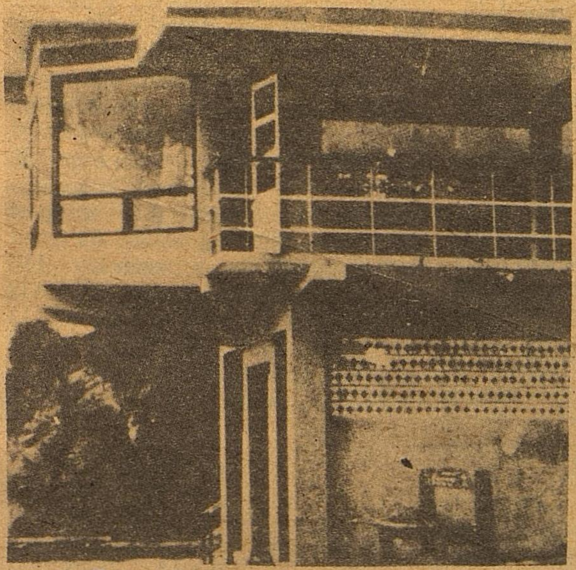
Besides providing accommodation and transport facilities, TTDC launched a programme of providing recreation facilities in the tourist centres.

TTDC's Boat Houses are very popular among the tourists. In addition to the Boat Houses at Udhagamandalam and Yercaud, TTDC is putting up another Boat House at Pichavaram.

Mounted at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs, the son-et-lumiere programme is conducted everyday by TTDC at the historic Thirumalai Nayak Mahal at Madurai. This sound and light programme which recollects the history of the Tamils is an ideal means of educating the unlettered. It also provides entertainment to the visiting tourists. Similar son-et-lumiere programmes are proposed at other historical locales including Mamallapuram to bring history alive.

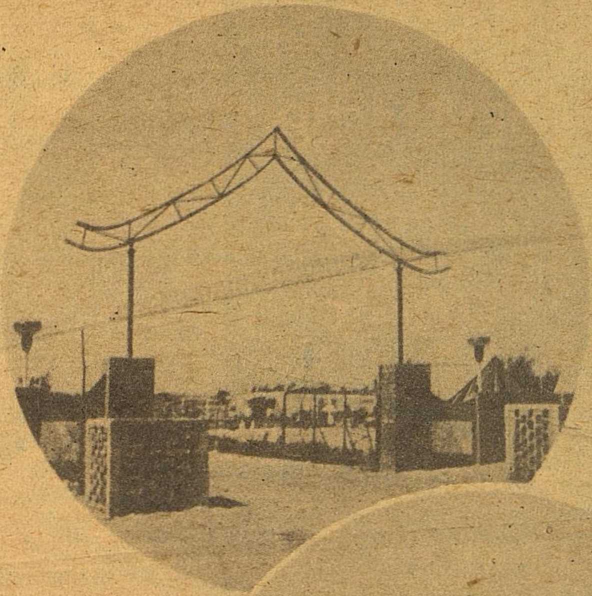
An unusual and attractive tourism service offered by TTDC is by way of Telescope Houses, which offer tourists panoramic views of the distant landscape.

Two Telescope Houses at Kodaikanal and one at Yercaud are functioning. Another Telescope House at Uthagamandalam is under construction.



Tourists always wish to cherish the memories of their enjoyable trips. Souvenirs are, therefore, a common need. With this in view, TTDC has set up a Souvenir Division in 1980, which provides 'take home' mementoes such as purse-cum-bag, picture post cards, tourist maps, etc.

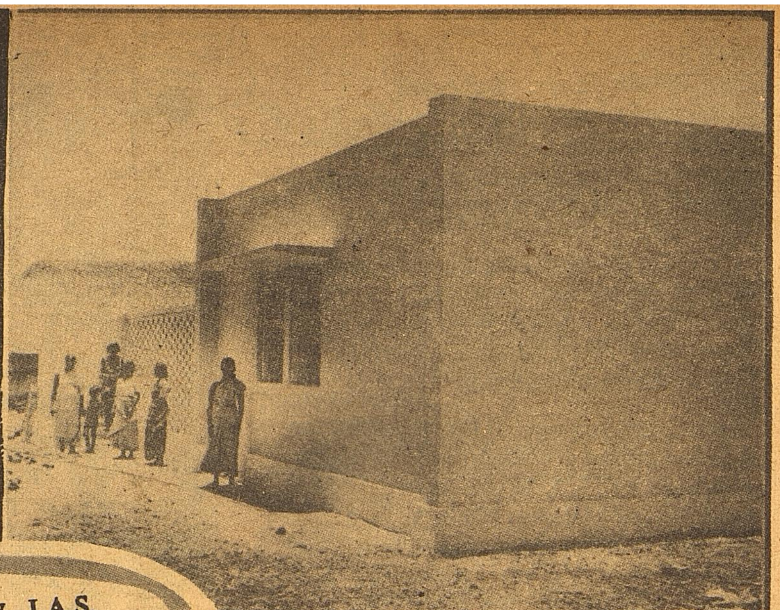
Artistically reflecting the rich culture Tamil Nadu, these souvenirs will grov widely in their range in the near fut' e.



A well motivated staff is the greatest single asset of any organisation, the more so in a s rvice organisation like TTDC.

Alive to this crucial need, TTDC does its utmost to motivate the staff towards greater efficiency and service orientation. With this end in view, TTDC staff wages have been placed in regular pay scales also ensuring periodic increments. Besides bonus, an incentive bonus scheme has been introduced since 1979, linking higher bonus with productivity. Group insurance scheme, payment of gratuity and provident fund, medical facilities, provision of staff quarters and subsidised food and constitution of Staff Welfare Council are among the other staff welfare measures implemented by TTDC in the recent past.

A NEW FACET OF DEVELOPMENT ON RURAL FRONT



H. B. N. Shetty, I.A.S.
Commissioner and Secretary to Government,
R. D. & L. A. Department.

INTRODUCTION:

The Community Development Programme launched on 2nd October 1952, aimed at bringing out an integrated development of rural areas covering the social, cultural and economic aspects of community life. This was sought to be achieved through the fullest development of available human and material resources on an area basis and thereby raise the rural community to higher levels of living with the active participation and on the initiative of the people themselves. The programme aimed at scientific methods of agricultural and animal husbandry practices, development of village and cottage industries, and raising the standard of living in the country side. The emphasis was on the felt needs of the people and inculcating community sense and community participation. Investments made however could not keep pace with the growing needs. Despite three decades of development, the felt needs of most of the villages remained to be sought for.

Genesis of Self Suffciency Scheme:

Inspite of the fact nearby three decades have lapsed since the launching ofCummunity Development Programme and not to speak of initiation of Panchayat Raj Administration during 1959, the intensity of development in regard to structural activities or otherwise have not yielded salutary or satisfactory results much less in respect of basic amenities like drinking water, net work of roads, etc., eventhough considerable amount was spent year after year through massive programmes.

Anguised at the sight of women folk trekking a few Kilometres to fetch a few pots drinking water, children studying at places which are in appalling condition and the weary farmer walking several kilometres for disposing of his farm products for want of communication facilities, the Chief Minister of Tamil nadu conceived the concept of Self Sufficiency to provide basic minimum amenities within a short time span.

Approach:

The volume of work involved is such that it will take a pretty long time to fulfil the needs of the several people in the normal course. The development work cannot afford to wait for long period as the villages have to be brought into the level of urban life, by hurrying the creation of rural basic infrastructure. It was therefore decided to commence and compelete this stupendous task in a short span of three to four years commencing from 1980-81.

In the first stage 69 blocks which were already enjoying the fruits of Integrated Rural Development Programme were selected. The objective behind this selection was to supplement beneficiary oriented, Integerated Rural Development Programme with the integrated Area Planning to afford employment opportunities to the poor and disadvantages group in villages to raise their standard of living by providing the requisite access towards the fulfilment of basic minimum needs. by taking up 69 Blocks during the first stage of the scheme in the year 1980-81, the coverage of rural area and population was of the order 22,182 sq. km and 59.99 lakhs respectively which constitute 19.5% and 18.7% of the total rural area and population of Tamilnadu.

The second stage of the programme originally envisaged a coverage of 100 more blocks in the state. However, due to persistant demand of the rural people for early inclusion of the programme in their blocks, it has been decided to take up 150 blocks during 1981-82 and the remaining 159 Blocks in the third stage of the scheme during 1982-83. As result of extending the scheme to 150 Blocks an additional area of 46438 Sq.km. with the population of 122.13 lakhs representing 40.8% and 30.0% of total rural area and Population of Tamilnadu has been covered.

The vital role of the scheme can well be judged from the fact that all the High Level Committee meetings so far held by the Government and attended to by all the District Collectors who play pivotal role at implementation level, were presided over by the Chief Minister and participated by the Cabinet Ministers. During the discussion in the

High Level Committee meetings to review the target set forth, financial allotment warranted, time schedule for the completion of targetted works, requirements of personnel both technical or otherwise, materials and equipments required for execution of works, regulation to carry out the works, mobilisation of matter and man power resources, sharing of contribution by local bodies, it was time and again stressed by the Chief Minister to do the job with dedication and determination by one and all involved in translating his ambition of Self Sufficient villages, a reality before the people of Tamilnadu.

The well conceived Self Sufficiency Scheme has nine well defined components.

Drinking water supply, Link roads, Culverts, Pathways to Adi Dravidar habitations, School Buildings, Minor Irrigation, Rural Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Adi Dravidar Housing.

Water Supply:

Greater emphasis has been given for providing drinking water to all the rural folks within the easy reach of each habitation. The primary and foremost aim of Self Sufficeincy Scheme is to provide all the habitation with potable water. During 1980-81 in the first stage covering 69 blocks it was targetted to provide water supply to 3108 habitations with the financial outlay of Rs. 2033.79 lakhs. During the said period 2300 habitations were provided with drinking water with an expenditure of Rs. 1807.00 lakhs. In the current year viz: 1981-82 in the second stage of covering 150 blocks, it has been aimed to cover 5922 habitations for providing water supply with an outlay of Rs. 2105.00 lakhs. The Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has been entrusted with this stupendous task and the achievement upto 31-1-1982 is that 3080 habitations have been covered and an amount of Rs. 1336.00 lakhs has been spent on this account.

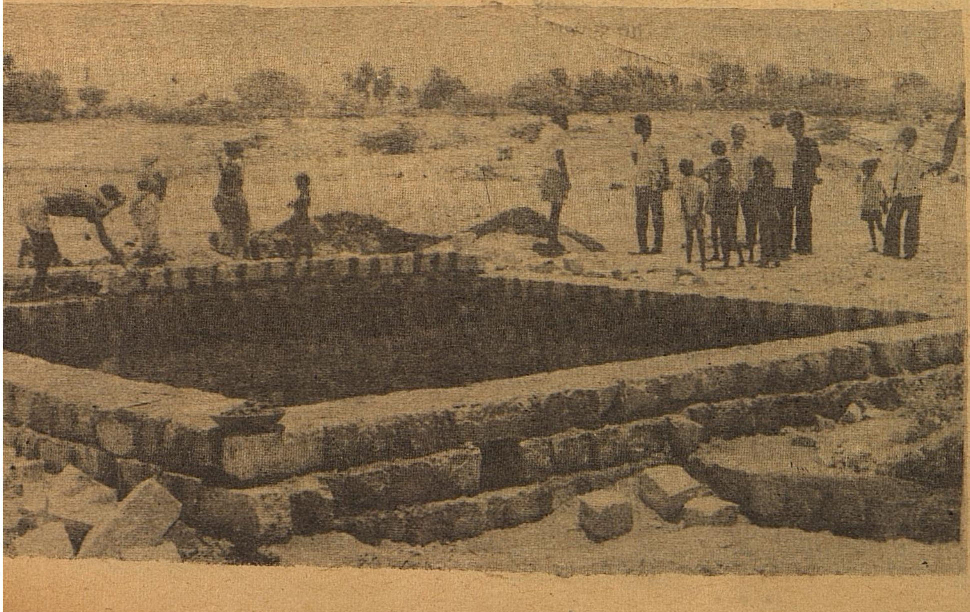
Link Roads:

This programme aims at laying of new link roads and to carry out improvements to existing link roads. Roads are already there connecting important places with nearby towns or block headquarters. However the hamlets and many interior villages are lacking net work of communication facilities and as such those people find it hard to avail the facilities of quick transporting of agricultural inputs or marketing of their agricultural products in the nearby markets. Therefore laying of link roads gets the second priority in the Self Sufficiency Scheme.

During the first stage of Self Sufficiency Scheme in 1980-81 it was targetted to cover 6565.06 km. of link roads with the allotment of Rs. 1272.69 lakhs and 6590.96 km .of link roads were formed as well as improved incurring a sum of Rs. 1239.70 lakhs. In the current year 1981-82 ,a provision of Rs. 2822.25 lakhs was made for laying out and improvement of link roads to an extent of 11510.78 km. and upto 31-1-82, 6288.22 km. of link roads have been formed / improved incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1833.68 lakhs.

Culverts:

Culverts play a vital role. It maintains free flow of water across the road and maintainsthe condition of road in good condition.



It was proposed to construct 3044 culverts at the estimated cost of Rs. 334.55 lakhs in the first stage of the scheme in the year 1980-81 during which 3044 culverts were constructed with an expenditure of Rs. 350.86 lakhs. In the course of second stage of the scheme during the current year (1981-82) it is targetted to construct 11785 culverts with an estimated cost of Rs. 1441.38 lakhs. Upto the period ending 31-1-82, 7346 culverts have been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 1157.42 lakhs.

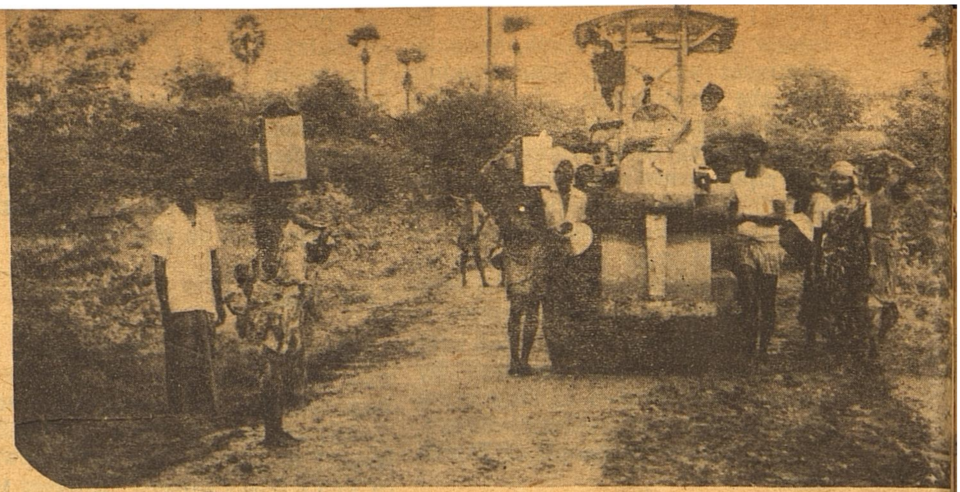
Pathways to Adi Dravidar Habitations:

In many places it is a pathetic and deplorable sight to see the Adi Dravidars carry the dead bodies of their kith and kin through thorny bushes and over the bunds of the fields, and in certain places walk across in tanks in hipdeep of water to burial or cremation grounds. To alleviate these difficulties the scheme proposes to form roads to burial or cremation grounds. During the first stage of the scheme it was targetted to lay roads to a length of 927.71 km. with a financial allocation of Rs. 84.57 lakhs. The achievement for the said period was 927.71 km. roads with an expenditure of Rs.79.89 lakhs. During the second stage of the programme for the current year it is targetted to lay 980.65 km. length of roads to Adi Dravidars habitation with an allotment of Rs. 56.10 lakhs. Upto 31.1.82, 659.23 km. of road have been laid incurring an expenditure of Rs. 35.64 lakhs.

Minor Irrigation:

The availability of water in adequate quantities and at the right time and at the right place is one of the

basic determinants of agricultural producitvity. The vulnerability of Tamil Nadu's agriculture owing to vagaries of the monsoon has made it imperative to accord irrigation a high place in various development plans. As such the primary objective of irrigation in Tamil Nadu is to achieve a regular level of higher productivity in cultivation areas. Irrigation involvesnot merely supply of water but also conservation and control of water supply.



Schemes for the stabilisation of irrigation cover areas where irrigation was previously available but now made more certain through supplemental measure. The supplemental measure includes repair and renovation of tanks, raising of full tank level proper maintenance of sluices and regulators, periodic desilting of channels, tanks etc.

The Panchayat Unions are vested with responsibilities of maintaining minor irrigation tanks and resources. As a fillip to agricultural production, the repair and renovation of minor irrigation tanks have been included under the Self Sufficiency Scheme. During 1980-81 in the first stage of the scheme 1023 Minor Irrigation tanks were repaired or renovated at a cost of Rs. 68.67 lakhs. In the current year it was aimed to repair 609 tanks with the estimated cost of Rs. 53.75 lakhs. Upto 31-1-82 Rs. 33.70 lakhs has been incurred on the improvements of 435 tanks.

School Buildings:

The literacy rate in rural areas in Tamil Nadu has gone up from 32.11% in 1971 to 37.69% in 1981. Four out of five children in the age group of 6-11 are today at school compared to one out of three, two and half decades ago. Even though schools have been started and functioning in large numbers especially at the primary level in all villages, many schools are not housed in proper building worth the name and the students are not adequately accommodated.

Out of 28784 elementary and higher elementary schools functioning 2630 schools are functioning in temporary structures and rental buildings. During the first stage of Self Sufficiency Scheme, 949 school buildings were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 487.45 lakhs. In the current year viz. in second stage of the programme, it has been targetted to construct 1793 school buildings with a financial provision of Rs. 954.56 lakhs. So far upto 31-1-82, 566 school buildings have been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 751.22 lakhs.

Rural Dispensaries and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres:

The broad objectives of the health programmes are first to control and then eradicate communicable diseases to provide curative and preventive health services in rural areas through establishment of at least one primary health centre in each block supplemented with Regular and Rural Dispensaries as well as Maternity And Child Welfare Centres. Eventhough years of planned development has resulted in vastly improved health facilities, the institutions are not located in properly constructed buildings. Out of the total number of 426 and 259 Rural and Regular Dispensaries only 173 and 159 centres respectively are functioning in own buildings with proper hygenic layout appropriate for health services. So also in regard to Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, out of 2827 centres, 1686 centres are functioning in own buildings.

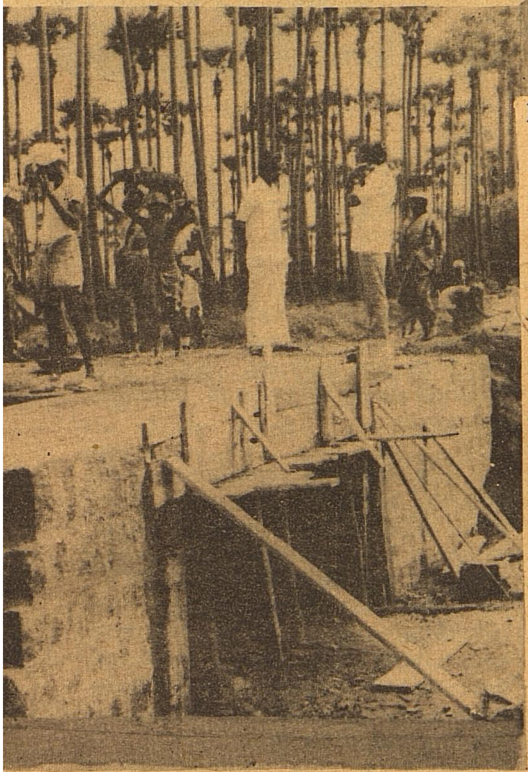
During 1980-81 in the first stage of the scheme 82 Rural Dispensaries and 237 Maternity and Child Welfare Centre buildings were constructed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 47.43 and 118.95 lakhs respectively. It has been targetted to construct 170 and 490 buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 112.95 lakhs and Rs. 273.90 lakhs respectively during the current year 1981-82. Upto 31.1.82, 26 and 63 buildings to accommodate Rural Dispensaries and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres respectively have been completed and an expenditure of Rs. 74 26 lakhs Rs. 196 .16 lakhs respectively has been incurred so far.

Adi-Dravidar Housing

Thousands of Adi Dravidar families have no houses of their own and live in small huts. These economically and socially weaker segment of the soceity are required to be provided with houses and necessary action is proceeded on to build their own houses through Co-operative housing loans. The scheme aims at constructing 15000 houses at an stimated cost of Rs. 450 lakhs. So far 10,966 houses have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 388.28 laksh.

Latrine for women:

A pilot scheme for construction of public latrines for women in a first batch of 69 Self Sufficiency Scheme blocks at a rate of 2 per block was sanctioned during 1980-81. Under this scheme 138 latrines have been constructed and they are generally being put to use. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 8.74 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 6330/- per latrine. The type design of latrine for women is



Latrine with seater R.C.C. roofing and porcelain pans.

Personnel:

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The Government of Tamil Nadu had ordered the creation of 61 sub-divisions for Self Sufficiency Scheme blocks to quicken the process and preparation of estimates, execution of works, measurements and check measurements during the first stage of the programme. Similarly for the second stage of the scheme 150 sub divisions have further created. The powers of Union Engineer and Assistant Divisional Engineer for according technical sanction upto Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively have also been enhanced. Moreover Government have also raised the estimated cost of a school building from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000 for entitlement of grant. The Collectors have also been enpowered to post additional Engineering staff to Self Sufficiency Scheme Blocks.

Monitoring:

A High Power Committee to review and Co-ordinate the activities of various development departments involved in the implementation of the Self Sufficiency Scheme hasbeen constituted at the state level with the Chief Secretary to Government as the Chairman and the Secretaries to the Government involved in the scheme as members with the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, RD&LA Department as its convenor. Similarly district committees have been formulated with officials and non-officials with collector as Chairman to review the scheme periodically.

Evaluation:

The Directorate of Evaluation and Applied Research has been entrusted with the task of concurrent evaluation of the sscheme. An assessment report on the Self Sufficiency Scheme in the first stage of 69 block has been made available by the Director of Evaluation and Applied Rresearch during May 1981. Technical Audit cells with an Assistant Divisional Engineer/Assistant Executive Engineer have been empowered to super check works under the scheme.

Integration with other programme:

The concept and execution of Self Sufficiency Scheme do not stop with the mere strengthening of infrastructural base. Sufficient precautions have been taken to see that the delivery systems and the level of services to the weaker sections particularly women and children in the selection of blocks are maintained at optimum levels. This is the horizontal integration in the programmes like National Rural Extension Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme for obtaining package of services to the common man.

Thanks to the efforts of Chief Minister of Tamilnadu and Minister for Local Administration adequate quantities of cement and steel have been made available and adequate quantity pipes for water supply work have been procurred with the efforts of Minister for Labour. The blocks have been authorised to purchase power rollers besides the Highways Department to acquire some more power rollers and stone crushers.

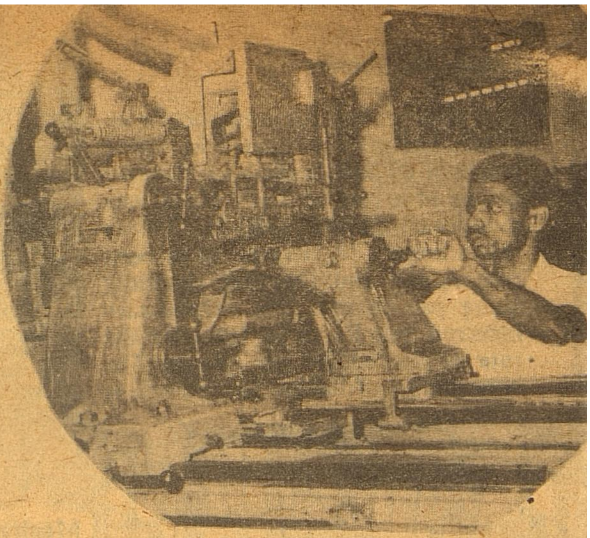
For implementing the Self Sufficiency Scheme, besides Government grant, local contribution is also necessary. With a view to lighten the burden of panchayat unions in raising local contribution on such massive scales, the Government have revised the sharing pattern according to which the local contribution tobe raised by fifth to sixth category blocks has been reduced from 25 to 20 percent, 15 to 5 per cent respectively. As a further step the Government have also ordered to give the ways and means advances to such of the panchayat unions whose financial position is not sound to share the local contribution.

Conclusion:

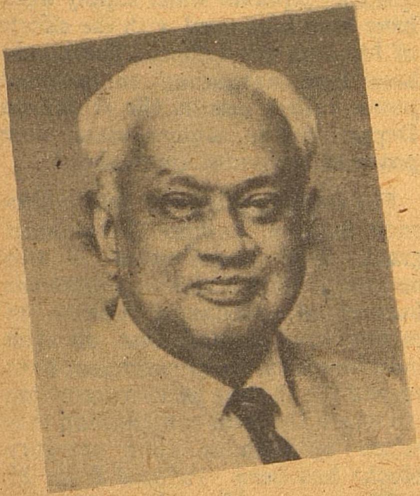
Such a comprehensive strategy for solving the tremendous problems of the society touching on all aspects of community life at each village in the selected blocks and eventually in all the villages have not so far been thought of or attempted on such a huge measure. The sum total of benefits accruing out of this well thought out Self Sufficiency Scheme would be definitely larger through interaction of other welfare measures implementated along side with this scheme. On seeing this multifaceted activities towards Self Sufficiency in the rural areas, other semi urban and urban, are also clamouring for implementation of similar type of Self Sufficiency Scheme especially in town panchayats and even in municipal town.

Thus the Self Sufficiency Scheme gives a new dimension to rural development.

INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK FOR TAMIL NADU



Dr. B. Natarajan



Industrial development in our context means more than what the term conventionally means. The objective is not simply to start more units and produce more. The objective is, in fact, manifold. Higher production has to be compatible with balanced regional growth. The employment angle too has to be kept in view. More important, the main thrust is in the hands of the Centre which wields the ultimate decision and means to determine the industrial progress of the States in line with national objectives. Therefore, the ups and downs in the States' ranking in industrial output should not be accepted on the face of it. The progress has to be measured on a broader plane.

Industrial progress of Tamilnadu, according to one view currently doing the rounds, is stagnating. Indeed, accor ing to this view, the State is actually slipping. The charges, I believe, are too sweeping, if not biased. A sober look should reveal a more realistic picture and show the State in a better light. The industrial scene of the State has, by and large, waxed and waned with the industrial fortunes of the country. In fact, considering the many intrinsic constraints the State has to reckon with, to have kept up with the national trends itself should be taken as an achievement.

Beginning with the fifties and through the sixties, the State formed the industrial troika, along with Maharashtra and West Bengal, setting the pace for the rapid industrialisation of the country. In the sixties the State registered an average annual growth rate of 6.2 per cent and was contributing about 10 per cent of the gross industrial output of the country from its mushrooming factories which accounted for 11 per cent of the total number of such units in India.

The head-start the State enjoyed during the colonial days, the liberal Central investments by way of large industries and infrastructure, in the form of power and irrigations projects, the steady, favourable support from the farm sector and, not the least of all, the existence of a relatively better educated and skilled work-force led by a sizable entrepreneurial class, all helped the State to overcome its natural constraints (especially its lack of key minerals) and march swiftly ahead in industrialisation.

Diversified Base

Thanks to these factors, the State's industrial base emerged from a conventional textiles dominated one to a diversified one on modern lines, comprising a chain of engineering, chemical and electronics complexes. The State exhibited a gratifying industrial base in the major complexes of Manali, Madras, Mettur and Tuticorin, a widespread network of small units and emerging industrial estates. The success of Ranipet and Hosur estates alone can give the State a pioneering place along with others such as Punjab, Haryana or Gujarat. But here, the State has stopped, not aware that industrialisation is a ceaseless endeavour.

The uptrend continued well into the seventies. However since the middle of last decade the State seems to have gradually been overtaken by a syndrome similar to the one that has been afflicting the industrial progress of the country as a whole. The annual index of industrial production of the State peaked during 1974 and since then has fluctuated sharply. In 1979 it stood at a rather discomforting level of 171 compared to 180 in 1974. So much so, the structural pattern of the State changed only marginally in the seventies. The share of industrial sector in the State's domestic Net Product went up from 25.6 per cent in 1970-71 to only 25.8 per cent in 1977-78.

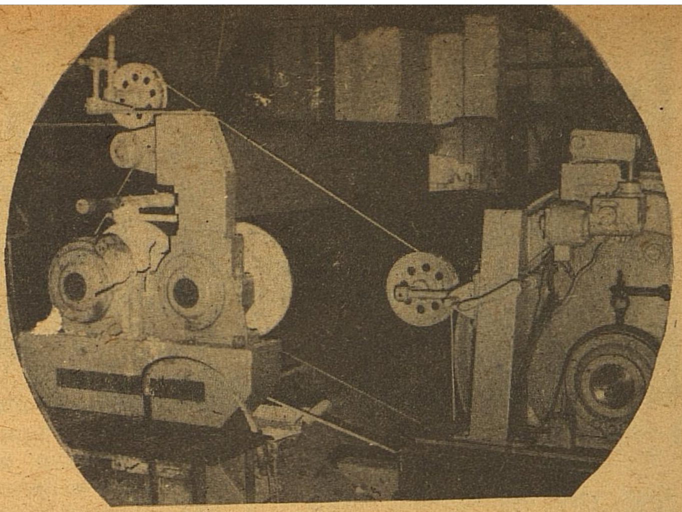
Slower Pace

The slower pace of industrialisation was due to varied reasons, some originating within the State and some outside. The Central investment gradually dwindled, understandably, having been diverted to other parts of the country which needed it more. Infrastructural constraints reared their heads. The power position particularly began to show its limitations. In general the expected reaponse from the private sector to the initial public investments in infrastructural and basic industries failed to come true. Also, the industrial relations began to deteriorate gradually.

The vacuum created by the declining Central investment was appreciably made good by the resilience of the small units sector and a more active role by State Government. The small units continued their buoyancy in respect of numbers, output and employment. In employment, especially they ranked first among the States of India, accounting for about 15 per cent of the all India total. The growth of industrial cooperatives too was impressive during this period. The State Government for its part, set up a number of financial and other agencies like the SIPCOT, TIDCO, TIIC and SIDCO to promote new activites. As a result, though the general progress could not keep pace with that of the sixties, the State maintained its lead in selected areas. Its share in leather and leather products remained at about 70 per cent. In the manufacture of auto-ancillaries, machinery and machine tools its contribution was appreciable next only to Maharashtra. 1975-76 the State corned 142 industrial licences-second most among the State. In 1978-79 it could get only 31 licences. Yet its tally was third among the States.

Gradual Improvement

In the last two years, there has been a gradual improvement in the industrial climate. The key factor of power has been behaving less erratically and the industrial relations seem to have become more congenial. The last two budgets also carried some incentives by way of concessions in sales tax etc. The State received 37 industrial licences in 1980 and between January and June of 1981 fourteen more have been issued.



Future prospects, as it is for other States too, would depend as much on the Centre's investment role in the State as the State's own endeavour. No doubt the power situation will be the decisive factor. With little scope for tapping any more hydel capacity, the State is now dependent on thermal power. The second cutting of the Neyveli Lignite will give relief, but the promise of nuclear power has been eluding in a time consuming process. Here, if the Centre has the responsibility for investments, the State's responsibility is no less in efficiently managing them. The scope for non-conventional power, especially, biogas, seems to be bright in the State. The Government should not let go these opportunities.

The small units, which have immense potential, have been voicing their woes in the matter of the clearance of licences, supply of raw materials, transport, sanctioning and processing of credit etc. These are not surely insurmountable problems. The State can offer solutions within its means.

Better industrial relations, a competitive tax structure and prompt service in alloting land, water, power etc. simplifying procedures and so on, which are well within the State's ability to pvovide, can do wonders to the industrial activity in the State. It could attract outside investors as well.

Nevertheless, the total effect of all these can but be limited, in view of the centralised system we have in the country. It has been my contention all along that for sustained industrialisation of the State, the way out would be a chain of large nucleus plants, say one for each district at least, which alone can maintain the growth impulses without break. The small units would have better chances of growth and proliferation, if they are hitched on to these nucleus units as ancillaries. Now if the policy is that such large units should be only in the public sector, then, the progress may be very tardy, notwithstanding the vast resources and powers of the Government. It is my belief that an imaginative fillip to the concept of joint sector would be the answer. Combining social objectives and capitalist motives will no doubt be difficult. But then we have no choice in the mixed economy world of ours.

In conclusion, all I can say is, though the State's industrial progress in recent years has not been as spectacular as we would have wanted it to be the situation can on no account be termed as one of gloom and doom. I must point out here the woeful lack of data that stands in the way of a precise evaluation exercise. The climate can be made even better by effecting certain improvements which are well within the State's means. Some fresh dynamic thinking is called for-the view that the State's industrial future would depend more on the policy and progress of the country as such, should be no excuse for complacency or for swallowing malicious criticism. The facts must speak. Let the State Government go about collecting and presenting them in an informed and enlightened way.

A FLOURISHING MINERAL DEVELOPEMENT CORPORATION

A FLOURISHING MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

An imposing polished traiangular granite pillar with the name Tamilnadu Minerals Ltd. engraved on its sides both in Tamil and English, with TAMIN logo carved out of a piece of polished granite slab perching on top of the pillar, greets one as one enters the Registered Office of the company situated in the Ground Floor of TWAD House, a newly constructed multistoreyed building on the Marina, opposite to the "Triumph of Labour' statue, near Anna Square. A number of polished slabs made out of black and multicoloured grey gneissic granite slabs have been prominently exhibited in the Reception lounge. Some of these bearartistic profiles engraved on their surfaces.

The Office purposefully set to receive the numerous visitors both from within and outside the country who call on the office in connection with the various mineral exploitation programmes of TAMIN. A geological map and a glass almyrah full of reference books on Geology and mineral development adorn the office.

In an interview with the Tamilarasu correspondent, Thiru Saravanan, Chairman and Managing Director of the Tamilnadu Minerals Ltd. (TAMIN) gave a graphic account of the activities and prospects of this Government undertaking.

What are mineral wealth ?

All naturally occurring are deposits of economic interest which can be mined or quarried from the earth are known as mineral wealth. They include metalliferous minerals such as Iron, manganese etc. and non-metalliferous minerals such as limestone, phosphorus etc.

Is Tamilnadu rich in mineral wealth ?

Yes. Even the ancient Tamil literature broadly outlines the mineral wealth of Tamilnadu. But how far it is exploited is a moot point.

What is the importance of mineral wealth ?

The economic development of any country depends on the industrial development which in turn depends on the mineral wealth. Therefore the extent of economic development of a nation can be judged by the extent of exploitation of its mineral wealth.

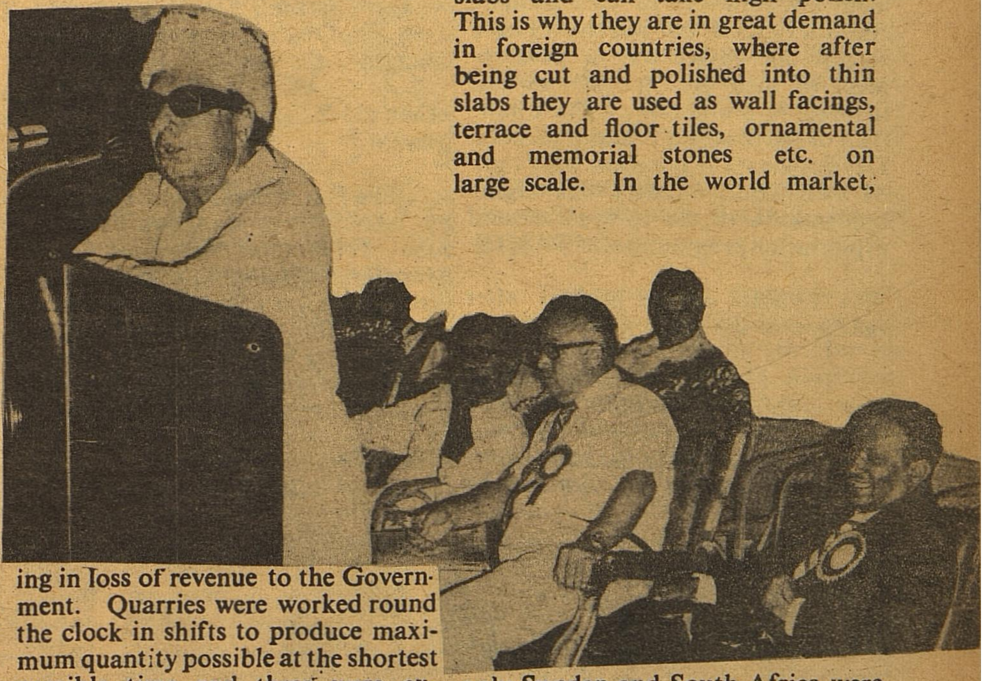
When was the Tamilnadu Minerals Ltd. (TAMIN) established ? During April 1978.

Why was TAMIN established in the Public sector ? Black granite which is one of the minerals of commercial importance, is being exported to foreign countries for the past so many years. A very few private individuals who dominated the trade have been earning huge profits. The State Government decided to enter the trade with a view to syphon these profits to the national exchequer so as to benefit the public at large. This is one reason. The private parties were indulging in large scale evasion of seigniorage and permit fees by illicit quarrying and other unlawful practices causing a heavy drain in the revenues of the State. Further the black granite trade in the hands of the private parties was itself rampant with numerous irregularities. The Government wanted to put an end to all these. This is also one of the reasons. Further, the necessity to create an exclusive organisation in public sector to commercially exploit various industrial minerals occurring in Tamilnadu in a scientific and systematic manner was keenly felt by the Government. This was yet another reason.

At the outset, the Government tried to rectify the irregularities and to regulate the black granite trade by various amendments to the rules. At a later stage, the Government took upon themselves the power to grant black granite leases. Then the Government brought into force new rules to the effect that no fresh black granite quarry lease on Government lands would be granted to any private party nor the existing quarry leases to the private parties be renewed on their expiry and that henceforth such leases would be granted only to Government owned Corporations or to co-operatives. These rules came into force with effect from 7-12-1977. Consequently the Tamilnadu Minerals Ltd. a company fully owned by the Government of Tamilnadu was established to take over the black granite trade.

What you refer as irregularities that were rampant in the black granite trade of the private parties ?

No incentives or safe working conditions were provided to the quarry workers and the workers were constantly exposed to accidents. The permits issued by the Revenue authorities to transport black granite blocks from the quarries to the harbour were grossly misused. Permits issued to transport a lorry load, say 7 to 8 tonnes, were used over and over again 10 to 15 times to illicitly transport the blocks resulting in loss of revenue to the Government. Quarries were worked round the clock in shifts to produce maximum quantity possible at the shortest possible time and these were exported at whatever price was offered by the buyers to earn as much profit as possible at the shortest possible time. Most of the private parties sold their products at minimum profit locally to a handful of persons who controlled the export trade who in turn exported the same at huge profits. By adopting unsystematic quarrying, they scattered the huge debris resulting therefrom on the very deposits to be exploited in the wastage of the minerals but also in steep increase in the cost of production by way of development of the quarries.



Where do black granite deposits occur in Tamilnadu ?

Blackgranites occur abundantly in about 140 areas in Tamilnadu out of which about 70 areas (i.e.) 50% are being exploited for the present. Good quality black granites known as Dolerites occur in South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Chengalpattu Districts. Of these, the black granite of Kunnam area of South Arcot District, Pennagaram sub-taluk of Dharmapuri District and Mettur taluks of Salem Districts are comparable in quality to the world famous black granite deposits of Sweden.

What are the special features of black granite ?

Black granites are very hard and are not affected by weather conditions such as wind, rain or sun. They can but cut into thin slabs and can take high polish. This is why they are in great demand in foreign countries, where after being cut and polished into thin slabs they are used as wall facings, terrace and floor tiles, ornamental and memorial stones etc. on large scale. In the world market, only Sweden and South Africa were in the export trade of black granite. Now Tamilnadu are able to compete successfully with the above countries because of the excellent quality of our black granites.

To which countries are granites exported at present ?

Granites are at present exported to Japan, West Germany, Italy, Australia and England.

Can you enumerate some of the important objectives of TAMIN ?

Export trade of black granite is our primary objective. However, with a view to play a leading role in the industrial development of the state, we have also taken up the commercial exploitation of some of the other important industrial minerals

by systematic and scientific methods. Some of the other important objectives of TAMIN are to enforce mineral conservation methods, to undertake research and development, to provide technical consultancy services and establishing joint venture mineral projects with other State and Central Government undertakings with a view to avoid duplication of infrastructural facilities and also to pool together the available resources for optimum use. Creation of job opportunities to rural people in backward areas is also an important objective.

Has TAMIN shares its expertise in mineral exploitation with any organisation outside Tamil Nadu ?

Yes. The Mineral Development Corporations of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have sought our advice on the development of their granite quarries and the export promotion. The Chairman of the Madhya Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation who visited Tamilnadu recently was highly appreciative of the various mineral exploitation programmes of TAMIN.

Has TAMIN earned profits after taking over the black granite trade ?

It is four years since TAMIN was established. Within two years of its inception, we were on the road to progress by systematically developing the various quarries and by revising the export policy for granites. We had however to face many hurdles during this initial period. We had to fight many legal battles both in the High Court and the Supreme Court initiated by the private parties who were affected by the take over of the trade by TAMIN. This had affected to some extent our production and sales targets. However, we were able to overcome all this and by the end of the second year, we were able to earn an operative profit of about Rs. 11 lakhs. By the end of third year we could further improve it to about Rs. 24 lakhs. The profit is increasing year after year. Among the State Government Undertakings, TAMIN not only earns profits but also secured for the country large amounts of valuable foreign exchange. So far TAMIN has earned over Rs. One crore as foreign exchange to the Nation.

When did TAMIN first export black granite ?

The first export of black granite by TAMIN was to Japan on 16th June 1979. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated the export at a ceremonious and pleasant function arranged for that occasion at the Madras Harbour in the presence of the representatives of the various giant Industrial houses of Japan.

Other than black granites, what are the other varieties of granites which TAMIN produces and exports ?

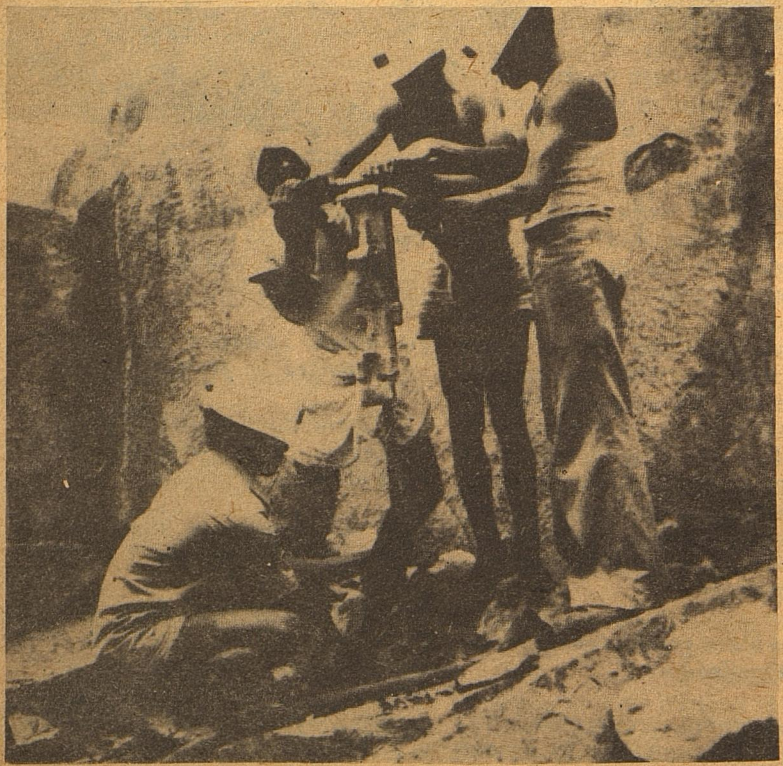
TAMIN also produces and exports multicoloured grey granities. These are produced in an area of about 80 acres in Sendarampalli village of Krishnagiri taluk of Dharmapuri District. So far TAMIN has exported about 1200 cubicmetres of these granites to a West German firm. We have secured an export order for 1800 cubicmetres of these granites per year for a period of three years. TAMIN has been the first to export grey granites which till then were not considered to be of any economic value. TAMIN is presently exploring markets for this material in Australia and other European countries.

What are the other minerals which TAMIN exploits commercially ?

The other minerals which we have taken up for commercial exploitation are vermiculite, limestone, quartz, feldspar and silicasands. Besides we have also programmed to commercially exploit graphite in a big way.

Shall we have more details about graphite ?

Geological survey has confirmed the occurrence in abundance of graphite ore over an extent of about 602 acres of Pudupatti, Senthiudayanathapuram and Kumari-patti villages of Sivaganga taluk of Ramanathapuram District in Tamil nadu. The deposit is estimated to produce about ten million tonnes of graphite ore which on beneficiation would yield about 2.5 lakh tonnes of pure graphite with high per cent of fixed carbon content. These graphites are mostly flaky type and are considered to be one of the best available graphite varieties in India. The project is to be implemented in three stages namely mining, beneficiation and manufacturing of end products. TAMIN is now actively engaged in the preliminary steps for speedy implementation of the project. When fully implemented the project is expected



to provide job opportunities to about 600 persons in the backward and rural areas of Ramanathapuram District.

What are the uses of Graphite ?

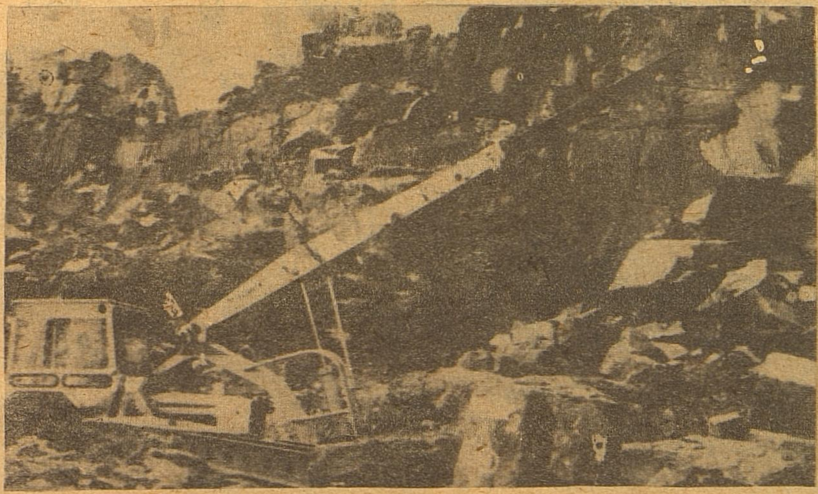
Graphite is used to manufacture crucibles, lubricants, carbon brushes, electrodes, grease, paints etc.

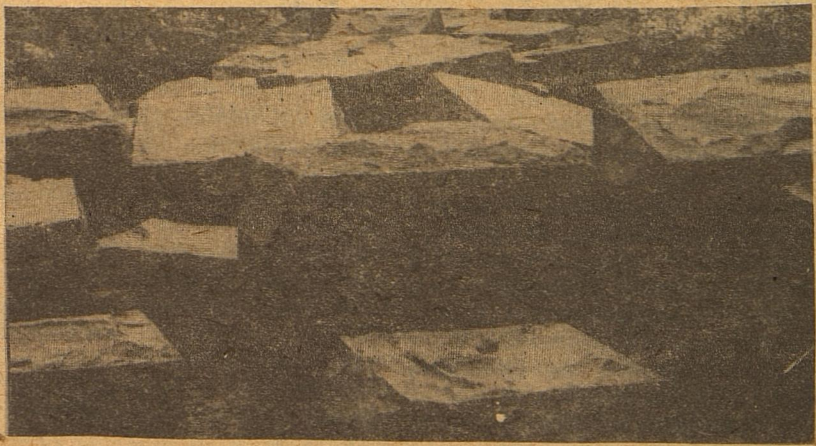
To what extent TAMIN is engaged in providing job opportunites ?

As I told you already, one of the basic objectives of TAMIN is to provide job opportunities to rural people. As the quarries and mines of TAMIN are situated in forests and rural areas we are providing jobs mostly to backward and rural people. During 1978-79, we provided jobs to about 500 persons. This was increased to 850 during 1979-80 and 1400 during 1980-81. In view of the new schemes to be taken up during the coming years, we are sure to provide jobs to much more people during the years to come.

What are the other schemes proposed to be implemented by TAMIN ?

We have programmed to set up a granite cutting and polishing industry at an estimated cost of Rs. 152 lakhs, near Madras. The export of cut and polished granite slabs would fetch four to five times more profit than those earned by exporting the raw blocks. The project which is to be implemented





during 1982-83 is to provide jobs to about 120 persons.

What are the other achievements of TAMIN ?

During the third year itself, TAMIN earned profits by wiping out the carryover loss of the previous years and declared bonus to its workers as well as dividends to the shareholders. The Government of India have been kind enough to exempt the amounts spent by companies on social welfare programmes from Income tax. Fully utilising this provision, TAMIN has contributed Rs. 1.53 lakhs to the Tamilnadu Rural Reconstruction Agency (TARRA) for providing basic amenities such as drinking water, public health centres, elementary education, roads etc. to most backward rural areas. Besides TAMIN has also contributed Rs. 1 lakh to the Chief Minister's Drought Relief Fund.

In what way the Tamil nadu Government is assisting TAMIN for its progress ?

The very idea of setting up a State mineral development corporation was conceived by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran and TAMIN was established by him. TAMIN stands testimony for his foresight as well as his concern for the welfare of the masses especially the weak and down trodden. The credit goes to him for effectively putting Tamil Nadu on the mineral map of India by fully exploiting through TAMIN the mineral wealth of the State. Towards this end, TAMIN receives the required financial assistance as well as guidance from the State Government. With the support of the Government and the Hon'ble Minister, TAMIN marches ahead and has established for itself a prominent role in the industrial development of the State. TAMIN is sure to achieve new heights of glory and prosperity year after year and be reckoned as one of the most important foreign exchange earners for the nation.

Dr. Saravanan concluded the interview with the above promising note and as we came out of his room we felt convinced that the Government, having entrusted an important task to a right person, can rest assured that it will be done.

EDUCATION IN Tamil Nadu

School Education (including Higher Secondary Education) accounts for Rs. 239 Crores out of the outlay of Rs. 291 Crores in the Budget Estimates for 1982-83. As on 1st October 1981 there were 36,896 schools in Tamil Nadu. Out of them 27,767 were Primary Schools, 5,556 were Middle Schools and 3,573 were High Schools—including 1,405 Higher Secondary Schools. (The figure of 137 schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, etc.—79 High Schools and 58 Higher Secondary Schools is also included in the total number of 36,896 schools). 2.71 lakhs of teachers were working in all the schools and 93.75 lakhs pupils were studying in them.

For 1982-83 the following additional posts of teachers will be sanctioned—namely 1,000 Secondary Grade teachers ; 150 Physical Education Teachers for Middle Schools and High Schools; 500 Tamil Pandits for Middle Schools and Middle School standards of High Schools ; 50 Headmasters for High Schools and 300 B. Ed. Grade teachers for High Schools. Further 100 posts of part-time Craft teachers in Middle Schools will be upgraded as full time posts.

School Improvement Conferences

The public contribution realised through the 50 School Improvement Conferences held in 1981-82 (till December 1981) was Rs. 63 lakhs. The number of pupils given free uniforms through voluntary effort during 1981-82 (till December 1981) was 49,378.

Educational Administration :

There are now 16 Chief Educational Officers, 51 District Educational Officers, 12 Inspectresses of Girls Schools, 366 Assistant Educational Officers and 453 Deputy Inspectors of Schools—of whom 411 in charge of Deputy Inspectors' ranges and the rest are in charge of Mobile Science Laboratory Vans, etc. Two additional Inspectresses of Girls Schools will be appointed in 1982-83. 25 Additional posts of Personal Assistants to District Educational Officers/Inspectresses of Girls Schools will also be created in 1982-83. An Internal Audit Wing will also be formed for the department. The quarterly journal Tamil Nadu Education, continues to be published by the Directorate.

Pre-primary Education—

For the first time the Government of Tamil Nadu will be launching a massive programme of Pre-Primary education in 1982-83. The provision of pre-primary educational facilities will promote universal elementary education by making young children school-minded; and also free school-age girls from the work of taking care of their siblings and enable them to attend school. The new 20 point programme also lays special emphasis on spreading universal elementary education among girls. In the first phase to be taken up in 1982-83, a nursery section will be established in each of the 4,433 child welfare centres (Balwadies) in the State. A committee has been constituted in November 1981 for framing syllabus for the Nursery sections. The provision for this scheme in Budget Estimates 1982-83 is Rs. 1 Crore.

Elementary Education

The percentages of children of age groups 6—11 (Standards 1—5) and 11—14 (Standards 6—8) already enrolled in schools in Tamil Nadu were 94.76 per cent and 64.55 per cent respectively in 1981-82. Universalisation of elementary education is one of the points in the 20 point programme. The All India VI Plan targets of enrolments at the end of VI Plan (i.e. by 1984-85) are 95 per cent under age group 6—11 and 50 per cent under age group 11—14. It will be gratifying to note that in Tamil Nadu the enrolment percentage has already reached the said target in the case of age group 6—11; and far exceeded that target under age group 11—14. The number of children of these two age

groups enrolled additionally was 1.83 lakhs in 1981-82. The total number of pupils who studied in 1981-82 in the 33,323 Elementary schools—27,767 Primary Schools (Standards 1—5) plus 5,556 Middle Schools (Standards 1—8 or 6—8) was 70.12 lakhs and the number of teachers 79,257 ; and the overall teacher pupil ratio worked out to 1:39.

The rate of drop-outs (or wastage) at the Primary School level, i.e. for age group 6—11 was 30 per cent in 1980-81 as against, 51 per cent in 1973-74. The schemes of free midday meals, free supply of books and slates, etc., and the abolition of detentions in Standards 1-3 from 1977-78 have contributed to this welcome development.

Midday Meals Scheme :

About 20.51 lakhs of poor pupils in Standards 1—8 of Elementary Schools get Midday Meals, including the 1.65 lakhs fed in schools run by the Adi Dravidar Welfare and Backward Classes Departments. Out of this, 4.46 lakhs are in Central Kitchen areas—viz. Chengalpattu, North Arcot and South Arcot districts (where 97 kitchens are functioning) and the rest in non-Central Kitchen areas. The provision for the Midday Meals Schemes in the Budget for 1982-83 is about Rs. 5.63 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 8 lakhs for the two godowns under construction in Madras and Tuticorin. Over and above the said 20.51 lakhs of pupils, 60,000 pupils in Madras Corporation Schools are also getting Midday Meals.

In non-Central Kitchen areas, the State Government grant for the Midday Meal Scheme is paid to Midday Meal centres in Elementary Schools at 10 paise per pupil per day for 200 days every year and the Local Body contribution is 5 paise per pupil per day for 200 days. This is supplemented by gift food from the CARE organisation. Till 1980-81 about 20,000 tonnes of CARE food was being supplied every year and this food sufficed for 100 feeding days, in the case of grain and all the 200 days in the case of salad oil. The 15 paise got by way of Government grant and Local Body contribution was utilised for buying rice or other cereals for the 100 non-CARE days and for expenditure on condiments, firewood, etc., for all the 200 days. From 1981-82 CARE are implementing (as a policy decision applicable to all States availing themselves of CARE food for Midday Meals) a progressive reduction in the quantum of CARE food made available, with the ultimate objective of reducing the supply in 1985-86 to about half the level of 1980-81. This means that this Government will have to step up their outlay on this programme if current feeding levels are to be maintained. An additional expenditure of Rs. 45 lakhs has been sanctioned even in 1981-82, to set off the reduction in CARE food made this year.

Free supply of Books and Slates :

Poor pupils receiving midday meals in Standards 1—3 get text books free and poor pupils in Standard I get slates also free. More than 13 lakhs of pupils get this free supply every year. From 1972-73 the cost of text books is met by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society from its funds. The scheme now costs the society about Rs. 67 lakhs every year. About Rs. 7 lakhs are spent from State Government funds every year on the free supply of slates to pupils in Standard I. About 8 lakhs of pupils belonging to the Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes get free supply of books in standard 4— 10 from the funds of the Department of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare.

Book Banks :

Book Banks in Schools are intended to enable the weaker sections of students to save expenditure on school books. As on 1st October 1981 Book Banks had been established in 32,630 schools. The stock

of books in all these banks was more than 22 lakhs of books, of the value of more than Rs. 32 lakhs. The beneficiaries numbered more than 10 lakhs of pupils. These book banks were established on voluntary basis, by collecting books donated by students promoted to higher standards and by enlisting the co-operation of parents, social service organisations, etc.

Science Education—

Grants were given in 1981-82 to 200 Middle Schools for purchase of Science equipment at the rate of Rs. 3,750 per school which had to be supplemented by an equal sum of Rs. 3,750 from the management funds or the funds of the Parent-Teacher Association. 200 more Middle schools will be covered on the same basis in 1982-83.

The CARE assisted programme to promote Health Education among Primary school children, is being implemented in Tirunelveli District.

Elementary School Buildings—

The total provision for Elementary School Buildings in Budget Estimates 1982-83 is of the order of Rs. 10 Crores. Out of this Rs. 9.50 Crores have been provided for Panchayat Union Elementary Buildings under Community Development Demand. The provision for grants to Aided and Municipal Elementary schools is Rs. 22 lakhs, and that for Government Elementary school buildings is Rs. 6 lakhs.

Panchayat Union Elementary Schools

The Panchayat Union Elementary School teachers and the basic servants working in those schools have been absorbed as Government Servants from 1—6—1981. The administrative control of Panchayat Union Schools, except that relating to the maintenance of school buildings was transferred to the School Education department. The department is administering these schools through an Assistant Educational Officer in each of the 366 Panchayat Unions. 1 Junior Assistant and 1 typist have been sanctioned for the office of each Assistant Educational Officer. To cope with the additional work 1 Assistant and 1 typist were also sanctioned for the office of each District Educational Officer. An Additional Director of School Education was also sanctioned for attending to Elementary Education.

The implementation of the epoch making decision to make Panchayat Union teachers as Government servants is a major step towards qualitative improvement as well as expansion of Elementary education.

Municipal Corporation Elementary Schools—

The number of Elementary Schools run by Municipalities and the Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore in 1981—82 was 1,508 (1,107 Primary and 401 Middle). The Government pay 50 per cent of the Education tax realised by a Municipality as Government contribution. They are also meeting the entire net deficit of the Municipal Elementary Education Fund Accounts, except in the case of the Madras Corporation.

Secondary Education

Out of the 17.25 lakhs of children in the age group 14—16 in Tamil Nadu in 1981-82, 41 per cent namely 7.13 lakhs had been enrolled (in standards 9—10). The following are the details of the schools which had High School standards in 1981-82 :—

1). Progress of Educaton..

(1)	*Ordinary (including Anglo-Indian and Matriculation)* (2)	*Central Board of Secondary Education etc.* (3)	*Total* (4)
High Schools ..	2,089	79	2,168
Higher Secondary Schools ..	1,347	58	1,405
Total ..	3,436	137	3,573

The number of students studying in the above 3,573 schools at various levels was as follows in 1981-82 :

	Pupils in lakhs
Standard 8 and lower ..	13.75
Standards 9 and 10 ..	7.13
Standards 11 and 12 ..	2.75
Total ..	23.63

During 1981-82, 118 High Schools were newly opened (97 Government High Schools, 2 Municipal High Schools and 19 Aided High Schools—excluding minority institutions).

Science Education

Under the scheme for equipping High Schools with Science Laboratories, 1,068 High Schools had been covered by the end of 1981-82. Under the scheme, Laboratory equipment is purchased centrally and supplied to the beneficiary schools by the Director of School Education. The value of the equipment per school which was Rs. 18,000 till 1981-82 will be increased to Rs. 20,000 from 1982-83. The expenditure on Laboratory building for each Government School is Rs. 80,000 with effect from 1980-81. The quantum of grant for Laboratory building paid to each Local Body and Aided High school is 60 per cent of the cost of construction or Rs. 48,000 whichever is less. An additional 25 schools will be provided with Science Laboratories in 1982-83.

42 Educational districts in the State are having each a Mobile Science Laboratory Van for attending to the needs of Science teaching in rural High schools not yet provided with Science Laboratories and 9 more vans are being provided for the remaining Educational districts.

The annual State level Science exhibitions were conducted at Madurai in 1978, at Coimbatore in 1979, at Tirunelveli in 1980, and at Tiruchirapalli in 1981. These exhibitions are aimed at encouraging the Science talent of pupils and improving the quality of Science teaching.

Library facilities

A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in 1982-83 for improving library facilities in high schools.

Audio-Visual Education

It is proposed during 1982-83 to add additional films and film-strips to the State Film Library at the Directorate of School Education, at a cost of Rs. 48,000 ; provide television sets to 30 Elementary schools and conduct seminars, workshops, and other training programmes in Audio-Visual Education and Educational Television programmes at a cost of Rs. 1,86,000.

Educational concessions, scholarships and other incentives.

School Education in Tamil Nadu is generally free at all stages from standards 1 to 12. The pupils belonging to the Adi Dradivar and Scheduled Tribes get special scholarships and other benefits from the

funds of the Department of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare. The Backward class students get similar benefits from the funds of the Department of Backward Classes. The School Education department is administering the scheme of Rural Talent scholarships, under which scholarships are awarded every year to four students in each Panchayat Union in the State. The scholarships are tenable for the entire school course inclusive of Higher Secondary classes.

With a view to promote the education of Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribe pupils, a scheme of special supervised study in the subjects English, Mathematics and Science for about 1½ hours every day after school hours was introduced for the benefit of students belonging to those communities in standards 8, 9 and 10 of 500 selected High schools in 1981—82. About 37,600 students benefited under this scheme this year. This innovative scheme will be continued in 1982-83 also.

The scheme of special supervised study will be extended in 1982-83 to the Higher Secondary standards in 300 Higher Secondary Schools.

Curriculum, Syllabus and Text Books

Revised versions of school text books are being brought out by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society.

A committee has been constituted to frame relevant syllabus in Moral and Social education for use in schools in Tamil Nadu from Standard 6 onwards.

The text books published by the Society are distributed all over the State through 52 District and Taluk Co-operative Marketing Societies having 119 depots. The Co-operative Marketing Societies in turn sell the books through retailers appointed by them. In the city of Madras the Society directly distributes all its publications from standards 1 to 12 through 101 retailers.

Exercise note books :

The Society is also attending to the work of making and distributing the Exercise note books made out of the concessional paper allotted to Tamil Nadu by the Government of India. The exercise books are made by 224 registered convertors, spread all over the State. Priority is given to the units sponsored by the Social Welfare department and the units in which handicapped persons are employed. The total quantity of concessional paper reqired by this State is of the order of 9,200 tonnes, whereas the annual allotment is only of the order of 5,300 tonnes. Hence it is possible now to meet only about 60 per cent of the needs of students by way of concessional note books.

Teacher Training

In the context of the large extent of unemployment among trained teachers prevailing for the past many years, admissions for Secondary Grade teacher training are made only in alternate years, and that too, in reduced numbers. Admissions were made during 1981-82 at the rate of 30 candidates in each Institute.

The scheme of "Correspondence-cum-contact Course" of 5 months duration to enable Higher Grade teachers to acquire Secondary Grade qualification and get Secondary Grade scale is being implemented through the State Council of Educational Research and Training. The coverage under this programme will be stepped up from 5,000 teachers to 10,000 teachers every year from 1982-83.

The ten English Language Teaching centres continued to do useful work in 1981-82. They conducted 3 or 4 week courses in English teaching for the benefit of about 1,350 teachers of standards 6-8 and 9-10.

State Council of Educational Research and Training

The State Council of Educational Research and Training (functioning in the Directorate of School Education) is continuing to play a vital role in promoting qualitative improvement in the field of School Education. Apart from running the Correspondence-cum-contact course for Higher Grade teachers, it is conducting special orientation courses for teachers handling standards 1-3, for Tamil Teachers etc. It will be conducting various training programmes for teachers and conducting research programmes in 1982-83 at a cost of Rs. 9.62 lakhs.

Scheme	*Implemented in*
(i) Primary Education Curriculum Renewal (PECR). ..	130 Primary Schools.
(ii) Developmental Activities in Community Education and participation (DACEP).	5 districts
(iii) Comprehensive Access to Primary Education (CAPE)—to develop a non-formal system of education for drop-outs in the Age group 9-14.	74 Teacher Training Institutes

The following special experimental projects in the field of primary education are being implemented by the State Council of Educational Research and Training, with UNICEF assistance :—

The implementation of the above programmes in Tamil Nadu has been commended by NCERT as the best in India.

Population Education

Government have sanctioned the implementation in schools in Tamil Nadu of a State Population Education Programme for a period of three years from April 1980 to March 1983 with financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs from the United National Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). The State Government will be spending from its own resources about Rs. 3 lakhs during the three year period. The S. C. E. R. T. is taking active steps to implement this programme. Key personnel and resource persons have been trained and Population Education syllabi have been prepared for all standards.

The S. C. E. R. T. is engaging itself also in examination reforms, and also running Continuing Education centres for the benefit of teachers at Madras and a few other centres.

Open School

With a view to extend Non-Formal Educational facilities at Secondary level, a Committee has been constituted to formulate an Open School system at Secondary level. Working adults and housewives who have completed 8th standard can continue their studies at Secondary level through the Open School.

Welfare of Teachers and Non-Teaching Staff of Schools

An important benefit extended to a major sector of teachers was the conferment of the status of Government servants on Panchayat Union Elementary School teachers from 1st June, 1981.

From 1st June 1981, Higher Grade, Secondary Grade and equivalent teachers have been awarded Special grade on completion of 20 years of satisfactory service in the same category, even though they have not completed 10 years of service in Selection Grade in the same category.

Further with effect from 1st June 1981, the Higher Grade and Secondary Grade teachers have been sanctioned one increment in their respective scale of pay in consideration of the two year training they have undergone after passing 8th Standard/S.S.L.C.

In each High/Higher Secondary School the Headmaster and one Junior Assistant have been declared to belong to the non-Vacation department and they will be eligible for leave benefits as admissible to non-Vacation departments.

Aided Schools.—

An Expert Committee has been constituted under the Director of School Education to suggest comprehensive amendments to the Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Act, 1973 and Rules, 1974.

The staff of Aided schools have attained parity with staff of Government schools in almost all matters like retirement benefits; free supply of spectacles and hearing aids; and payment of advances for various purposes.

National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare

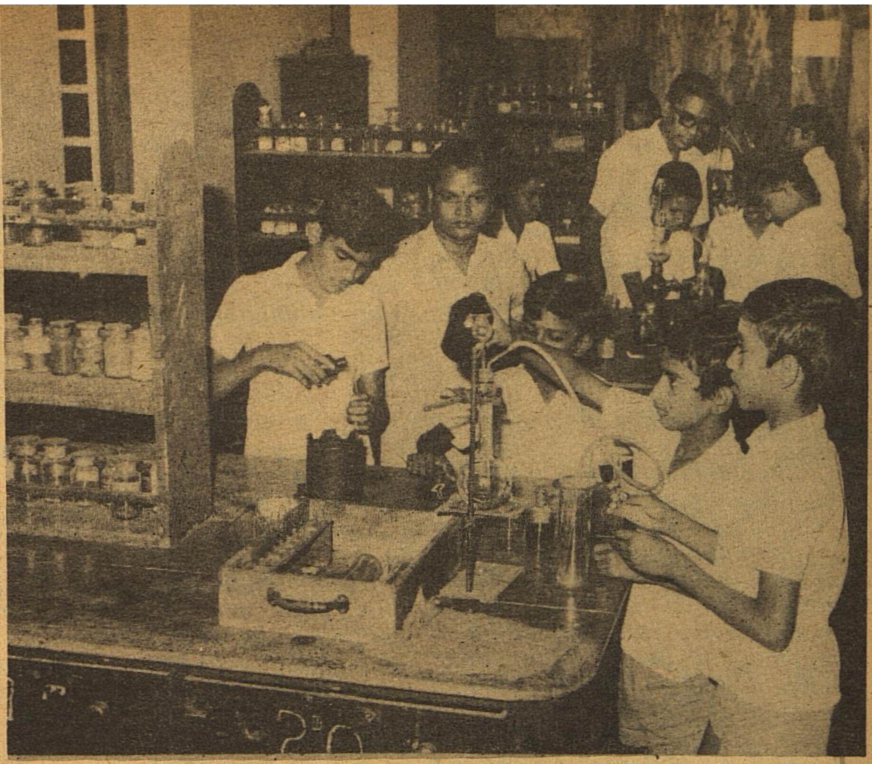
The collections under this Fund are utilised to give relief to teachers and their dependants, who may be in indigent circumstances. From 1977-78 about 80 fresh scholarships are awarded from this Fund every year to children of teachers for pursuing higher education in Professional courses like Engineering and Medical.

The Government have approved also of the institution from the funds of the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare, Tamil Nadu of a Scheme for rendering financial assistance towards the payment of tution fees by children of Elementary School teachers, studying in Colleges and Universities in degree and post graduate courses.

State Awards

The Scheme of State Awards to school teachers at various levels continues to be implemented.

HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION



The number of Higher Secondary schools functioning in 1981-82 was 1,347 as detailed below (including 106 schools upgraded, in 1981-82):

Type of School		*Number*
S.S.L.C.	..	1,274
Anglo Indian	..	26
Matriculation	..	33
Tecnical Schools	..	14
Total	..	1,347

(The 58 Higher Secondary Schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education etc., are not included in the above figures). The strength in Higher Secondary standards in 1981-82 in the above 1,347 schools was as follows :—

		Boys	*Girls,*	*Total*
I Year Class	..	87,525	57,083	1,44,608
II Year Class	..	82,424	48,364	1,30,788
				2,75,396

The bulk of the needs of teachers for Academic subjects in Higher Secondary Schools in '78-79 was met by transferring from High Schools teachers fully qualified for Higher Secondary, and also by 'inducting' from High Schools, teachers without Post Graduate qualification. For meeting the further needs of Higher Secondary teachers in that year and the need in later years 7,040 additional posts of Higher Secondary teachers in all have been sanctioned so far. 200 posts of Physical Directors and 900 posts of Laboratory attenders have also been sanctioned.

Service rules for posts of Headmasters of Higher Secondary schools and teachers of Higher Secondary standards were issued in April 1981. The "Inducted" teachers have been allowed 5 years from 1-7-1978 for acquiring Post graduate qualifications and getting regular appointment as Higher Secondary teachers. The Special pay paid to these 'inducted" teachers has been increased from Rs. 25 per month to Rs. 40 per month with effect from 1-9-1981. The Government have arranged for conducting special courses for the inducted teachers to enable them to acquire post graduate qualification and become fully qualified. A part of their tuition fee (for Postgraduate courses) is met by the Government and a loan of Rs. 1,000 is also given from the funds of Tamil Nadu Text Book Society (to enable them to meet the expenses involved in maintaining themselves and their families separately during their vacation studies.)

Major area to which the Vocational course belonged		*Number of students in 1981-82.*		
		Boys	*Girls*	*Total*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Agriculture	..	4,561	35	4,596
Home Science	..	73	2,818	2,891
Commerce and Business	..	20,884	10,617	31,501
Engineering and Technology	..	15,037	86	15,123
Health	..	327	3,919	4,246
Miscellaneous	..	66	97	163
Total	..	40,948	17,572	58,520

Vocational Higher Secondary Courses

The number of Higher Secondary Schools which were offering Vocational courses in 1981-82 was 1,014. They offered one or more Vocational courses and the total number of such courses offered was 1,602. Out of the 2.75 lakhs of Higher Secondary students in 1981-82, 58,520 (i.e. about 21 per cent) were studying in Vocational courses as detailed below :—

The vocational courses are handled by 491 full time staff who were formerly handling Bifurcated courses in High Schools and by about 4,300 part time vocational teachers (on Rs. 150 per month.) drafted from various departments of the Government and other public undertakings wherever feasible and from among other suitable private persons, in other cases. The innovative scheme of Vocational Moni-

tors also continues to be implemented.

In January 1982, the Government have constituted a High Power Committee to restructure the curriculum and courses of Vocational subjects at Higher Secondary level with a view among other things, to improve the job opportunities of Vocational Higher Secondary students and also improve their vertical mobility.

Building Equipments etc.

The Government sanctioned the construction of one Classroom and one Laboratory in each of the 563 Government Higher Secondary schools opened in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 at the huge cost of Rs. 10 crores. The construction of buildings for the 67 Government Higher secondary Schools upgraded in 1981-82 will be sanctioned in 1982-83 at a cost of Rs. 1.68 crores of which the outlay in 1982-83 will be restricted to Rs. 1.34 crores. The provision for spill over works in 1982-83 is Rs. 87 lakhs.

The equipments required for all the Government Higher Secondary schools opened so far, are being procured and supplied at a total cost of more than Rs. 5 crores through the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO), a State Government undertaking engaged in the promotion of small industries. An expenditure of Rs. 24 lakhs has been sanctioned on furniture also.

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for giving matching grants to non-Government (Aided and Local Body) Higher Secondary schools towards meeting 40 per cent of the expenditure on building and equipment, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh for each school. About 525 non-Government schools have so far been admitted for aid under this scheme, and more schools will be covered in 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made for this scheme next year.

With a view to enable Higher Secondary School students to utilise the facilities in Laboratories in Colleges and Polytechnics, College Complexes and Polytechnic Comppexes have also been set up wherever possible.

An expenditure of the order of Rs. 43 lakhs has been incurred by the Government on strengthening the libraries in Higher Secondary Schools.

A detailed survey of the scheme of Higher Secondary Education by the Director of Evaluation and Applied Research has been ordered recently, with a view to derive optimum benefits from Governmental expenditure and also fix norms for future expansion.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

There are now 187 Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce functioning in Tamil Nadu with a strength of about 1,71,100 in 1981-82 as against 1,54,700 in 1980-81.

Five Regional Offices of the Directorate are functioning since 1979-80 at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore with Deputy Directors of Collegiate Education and other auxiliary staff. These Offices will be strengthened in 1982-83 by the sanction of one Assistant Director to each.

With the constitution recently of the Bharathiar and Bharathidasan Universities, the following is the University-wise break up of the said 187 Colleges :—

University	*Districts under its jurisdiction*	*Number of Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras University ..	Madras, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem & Dharmapuri ..	44
Bharathiar University, Coimbatore	Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris ..	33
Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli ..	Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai ..	33
Madurai Kamaraj University	Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari ..	77
		187

Action is being pursued for acquisition of land and for provision of various other requirements of the two new Universities.

The third new University established in 1981-82 was the Tamil University set up at Thanjavur in September 1981.

Steps are being pursued to start a University at Karaikudi as promised by late Arignar Anna Combining all the institutions of higher learning there. A "Campus Development Committee" has been constituted to assess the needs of the proposed University at Karaikudi. It is also proposed to start a Women's University in Tamil Nadu.

Autonomous Colleges :

With the conferment of Autonomy newly on 3 Colleges in 1981-82, there are now 13 Autonomous Colleges in the State. These Colleges have academic freedom in designing courses, syllabi and also conduct of examinations. However, the degrees are awarded by the Universities concerned.

Continuing Education :

Evening courses are being conducted in 33 colleges with an enrolment of about 8,000 students (including evening colleges run by Madurai Kamaraj University and Law Colleges). During 1981-82, a crash programme of Summer-*cum*-Correspondence courses in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Home Science and Economics was conducted in the affiliated Post-Graduate Colleges for the benefit of inducted teachers in Higher Secondary Schools. 172 teachers studied M.A., and 731 studied M.Sc., under this programme. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made in 1982-83 for opening additional and new evening courses in Government colleges.

Correspondence courses are now being conducted by Madurai Kamaraj, Annamalai and Madras Universities, and the total enrolment in all of them was about 90,000 in 1981-82. In addition about 14,000 students were enrolled in

the Open University course conducted by the Madurai Kamaraj University for persons without formal education, who have completed 21.

Qualitative Improvement :

In keeping with past trends, a large number of seats remained vacant in 1981-82, especially in Rural colleges. The number of vacant seats was 10,020—English Medium 7,350; and Tamil Medium 2,670. This underlined the fact that in general there is no need for quantitative expansion of facilities for College education. The emphasis therefore continues on qualitative improvement.

During the past 4 years, as many as 104 new Degree Courses and 28 new Post Graduate Courses were opened in Government Colleges. Provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for opening new Degree Courses and Rs. 5 lakhs for opening new Post Graduate Courses have been made in 1982-83.

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in 1982-83 for purchasing furniture for Government Colleges, to meet the needs of increased students' strength in Degree and Post-Graduate courses in recent years. Laboratory facilities in Government Colleges have been improved in recent years, at a cost of Rs. 21 lakhs and an additional Rs. 31 lakhs will be spent for the purpose in 1982-83. Text Book libraries have been set up in Government Colleges. Rs 1 lakh will be spent in 1982-83 on development of playfields and provision of Sport articles in Government Colleges.

In 1982-83 also adequate provision has been made for construction of new or additional buildings, hostels, and buildings for Students, amenities like, canteen, tiffin sheds, cycle sheds, sanitary facilities, and other minor works. The total provision in this regard in 1982-83 is Rs. 62 lakhs—Rs. 25 lakhs for new works; and Rs. 37 lakhs for spill over works.

College teachers are deputed for research under the Faculty improvement Programme sponsored by the University Grants Commission as well as under the State Government's own programme. Under the latter as many as 494 teachers were deputed for M. Phil. Courses at Government cost and 132 were so deputed in 1980-81. 29 Professors have so far been deputed from Government colleges for Research leading to Ph. D. There are now about 280 Graduate Tutors/Demonstrators in Government and Aided Colleges. It has been decided to depute them to undergo M.A./M.Sc., courses at Government cost, in a phased manner ; and accordingly 30 persons were deputed in 1981-82.

Orientation courses were conducted in 1981-82 for teachers handling English under Part II-General English and Part III special English in Degree Courses; and those handling M. A. English. The scheme will be continued in 1982-83, and also extended to English teachers in Colleges of Education.

Scholarships and stipends

The following is the extent of coverage under the important Scholarship schemes implemented by the Directorate of Collegiate Education :—

From 1977-78, full fee concession is given in Degree course and above, to all students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, irrespective of the annual income of their parents. They get scholarships from the funds administered by the Director of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare and the Backward Class students from the Director of Backward Classes. Besides, an ad hoc merit grant of Rs. 300 each is given to all students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who obtain 60 per cent and above in the Higher Secondary examination to enable them to prosecute higher studies.

Tamil Medium in Colleges

The incentive stipend of Rs. 180 per year continues to be paid to every student studying in Tamil Medium in Degree classes. 18,040 students got this stipend in 1980-81 and 20,695 in 1981-82. The provision for this scheme is Rs. 35 lakhs

Scheme	*Number of fresh scholarships allotted for* 1981—82 *(including Higher Secondary)*	*Total number of scholarships (fresh and renewals) sanctioned* *in* 1981—82	*Provision in Budget Estimate* 1982—1983 (Rupees in lakhs)
National Scholarship Scheme	1,700	5,205	60
National Loan Scholarship ..	1,397	6,590	45
Scholarships scheme for children of School teachers	70	225	4

in 1982-83. The number of books published in Tamil for Tamil medium College students so far by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society is 901. Rs. 50 lakhs worth of these books are being supplied free to Book Banks in all Colleges. A Committee is now engaged in evaluating this programme and preparing plans for further publications in future.

Ensuring the smooth functioning of Colleges

Welfare Committees have been constituted for attending to the Welfare of the teaching staff, the non-teaching staff, and the students in Colleges with a view to mitigate the problem of students unrest in Educational Institutions. Two All-Party meetings were conducted in May-June 1981 and guide-lines are being evolved for conducting elections to college unions peacefully, and within a short period.

Benefits to staff in Colleges

Among the important benefits extended to staff in Colleges in recent years were extension of University Grants Commission scales of pay ; Upgradation as Assistant Professors, of Tutors and Demonstrators, possessing the prescribed qualifications ; promotion from 1st April, 1980 as Professors, of Assistant Professors on completion of 10 years of service; direct payment of salaries to staff in aided colleges; ensuring parity to staff of Aided Colleges in such matters like retirement benefits, leave benefits and Group Insurance Scheme. State Awards have also been instituted for College teachers from 1979-80 and 10 awards are given every year. Each award consists of a cash prize of Rs. 1,000, a Silver medal and Certificate.

Legal studies :

The strength in Law Colleges during 1981-82 was as follows :

The strength in Law Colleges during 1981-82 was as follows :

Name of Law College	*Degree Regular total*	*Number learning through Tamil Medium-out of the total.*	*Degree (evening)*	*Post Graduate*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras ..	1,045	114	444	106
Madurai ..	707	48	80	..
Coimbatore ..	360	..	..	..
Tiruchirapalli ..	360	..	..	..

The construction of buildings and hostel for the Government Law College, Coimbatore has been sanctioned in recent years. A Women's hostel for the Law College, Madurai has also been sanctioned. The Budget for 1982-83 includes provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for taking up construction of a building for the Law College, Tiruchirappalli and Rs. 5 lakhs for a Men's hostel for the Law College, Madurai.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The provision for Technical Education (inclusive of the provision for buildings and loans and grants to Anna University) is Rs. 15.66 crores in B. E. 1982-83. The Department of Technical Education has under its direct control 7 Engineering Colleges, 50 Polytechnics (including 7 Women's Polytechnics and 8 Special Institutions) and 14 Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational).

The present level of sanctioned annual intake is 1470 students for Degree Courses (full time) including the State quota in the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli ; 6,800 students for Diploma courses in Polytechnics ; and 840 students in the Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational). The increase in the intake of Polytechnics was due to the stepping up of the intake of the existing Polytechnics and also the opening of new Polytechnics.

The shift system was introduced in 1981-82 in the Annamalai Polytechnic, Chettinad and Muthiah Polytechnic, Annamalai nagar. The system will be extended to some more institutions after watching its working in those two Polytechnics.

A new Government Engineering College was opened at Tirunelveli in 1981-82.

Diversification

In order to meet the current man power requirements of Industry, new job-oriented and diversified courses are introduced every year in polytechnics. Among the new courses introduced in 1980-81 and 81-82 were.

Post-Diploma Courses: Foundry Engineering, Construction Technology, Industrial Electronics, Plant Maintenance, Production Engineering.

Diploma Courses.—Refrigeration and Air-conditioning, Production Engineering, Electronics,.

Electives.—Modern Farm Machinery Technology, Industrial Electronics, Instrumentation.

During 1982-83 it is proposed to introduce the following new courses in Polytechnics :—

Post-Diploma Courses. —

Central Polytechnic, Madras—Instrument Techniques.

Government Polytechnic Vellore — Foundry Engineering.

Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi—Industrial Engineering.

Diploma Courses.—

Bakthavatsalam Polytechnic, Kancheepuram—Electronics and Communication Engineering.

Government Polytechnic, Nagercoil,—Machine design and drafting (for Girls).

Electives.—

Rajagopal Polytechnic, Gudiyatham—Power Systems.

P.A.C. Ramasamy Raja Polytechnic, Rajapalayam—Fundamentals of Television and Servicing.

Additional facilities for Polytechnic and Qualitative Improvement

A Mirco-Processor based computer system will be set up at the Central Polytechnic, Madras in 1982-83. Additional buildngs will be constructed for the Alagappa Polytechnic, Karaikudi, and an additional over-head tank will be constructed to augment the water supply of the Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai. A separate Curriculum Development Centre for Polytechnics will be established in the Directorate of Technical Education in 1982-83. A loan of Rs. 2 lakhs will be sanctioned in 1982-83 for constructing a hostel for the students at the Sakthi Institute of Technology, Athani, Periyar district.

Engineering Colleges under the Directorate of Technical Education.—

With a view to give practical training to students in the use of Computers, a mini computer will be set up in 1982-83 at the Government College of Engineering, Salem at a cost of Rs. 4.50 lakhs. Library facilities in the 3 Private Engineering Colleges will be strengthened at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh each. The construction of a girls hostel will be sanctioned in 1982-83 for the Government college of Technology, Coimbatore and the work of augmenting the water supply of the A. C. College of Technology, Karaikudi will also be taken up in 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in 1982-83, for providing modern Teaching aids in Government Technical Educational institutions.

Anna University :

The Anna University was established at Madras on 4th September 1978, with a view to build up a centre of excellence in higher education in Engineering and Technology. The University was formed by bringing together and integrating the following four institutions—namely the College of Engineering, Guindy; the Technology departments of the University of Madras situated in the A. C. College of Technology campus; the School of Architecture and Town Planning of the University of Madras and the Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet. The enrolment in the University exceeds 3,900 students of which 3,255 are in Undergraduate programme and 686 are in Post-graduate programme. This includes about 300 women students. The University offers 21 Under-graduate courses, 31 Post-graduate courses besides 7 Post-graduate Diploma courses. Facilities are available for M. Phil programmes in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and Doctorate Programmes in the Faculty of Engineering, Technology and Sciences. Research work in emerging areas of national priorities, like Ethanol fuel for Automobiles, are being undertaken and centres for Energy resources and Building Technology are being established. The B. E., 1982-83 includes a provision of Rs. 180 lakhs for Non-plan grants to the University and Rs. 62 lakhs for Plan grants, in order to enable the University to launch further development programmes, availing itself of assistance from the University Grants Commission also.

The Government have sanctioned the setting up by the Anna University of a Remote Sensing Centre, with financial assistance from this Government. The Centre will help in surveying, identifying, classifying and monitoring several forms of Earth resources—so that optimum management of resources is possible in a number of fields including Agriculture, mineral survey, etc.

Other Institutions.—

The Budget for 1982-83 includes provisions of Rs. 28 lakhs for Grants to the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli and Rs. 5 lakhs for Grants to the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras. The Food Craft Institute established at Tiruchirappalli with Central assistance has started functioning from 1981-82.

Science and Technology Centres.—

A Committee has been constituted in January 1982 to prepare detailed Project reports for the Science and Technology Centres to be set up at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore and to co-ordinate the work of establishing those Centres.

This Government have accepted the setting up at Tirunelveli of one of the 5 District Science Centres proposed to be established in 5 districts in India by the National Council of Science Museums. This Government have also sanctioned the requisite expenditure from State Government funds for the establishment of the District Science Centre at Tirunelveli.

'Catch them very young'

With a view to identify young talents in sports and games and to groom and develop such talents by systematic coaching, the department is already conducting the "Catch them young" programmes. It is proposed in 1982-83 to extend this principle to pre-primary stage also and implement a programme of "Catch them very young" under which children with aptitude for sports and games will be identified at Pre-Primary stage and their talents nurtured carefully. These children will be taken as "Sports Stream" children when they enter schools formally.

Among other new programmes to be undertaken by the Department in 1982-83 are : Starting 150 more Rural Sports Centres; Starting 8 Hobby Centres attached to District Sports Councils, for children and non-student youth, and giving grants to private Sports Clubs/organisations for purchasing sports articles.

Scouts and Guides

At present there are 1.42 lakh of Scouts and Guides in Tamil Nadu, who formed nearly one-fourth of the total number of Scouts and Guides all over India. The 20th President's Scouts and Guides Rally was conducted at Madras in an impressive manner, when the highest award in the movement was conferred on the Chief Minister, the first ever Chief Minister in India to receive this award.

The annual grant to the Tamil Nadu Scouts and Guides has been increased from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 3 lakhs with effect from 1981-82. An expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs has also been sanctioned in 1981-82 for the supply of free uniform to needy Scouts and Guides. A State level camp site for Scouts and Guides, 21 acres in extent, has been allotted by the Government at Alathur, Chengalpattu District. It is proposed to provide camp sites in the districts also.

National Cadet Corps

The National Cadet Corps in Tamil Nadu is organised with the Directorate Headquarters along with 5 Group Headquarters under it 2 located in Madras city, and one each in Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli. The authorised strength of N.C.C. in Tamil Nadu is as given below :

(1)			*Units Troops* (2)	*Officers* (3)	*Cadets.* (4)
Senior Division	(Boys)	..	45	218	17,370
Do	(Girls)	..	5	43	3,680
Junior Division	(Boys)	..	616	616	61,650
Do	(Girls)	..	51	51	5,300
Total		..	717	928	87,900

The expenditure on the National Cadet Corps from this Government funds in 1982-83 will be about Rs. 138 lakhs. The number of State Government Staff (Ministerial staff as well as drivers, peons, etc.) serving under the department is 1,100.

National Service Scheme

The following was the strength of the National Service Scheme in Tamil Nadu in 1981-82 :—

(1)		*Total Number of Students participating* (2)	*Number (out of the total) participating in Special Camping Programme* (3)
Colleges	..	40,000	20,000
Higher Secondary Standards of Higher Secondary Schools		10,000	5,000
Total	..	50,000	25,000

The annual expenditure per student is Rs. 60 under National Service Scheme (General programme) and Rs. 80 under Special Camp Programme. In both the cases, expenditure is shared between the State and Central Governments in the ratio of 5:7 respectively. The provision for this scheme in 1982-83 is Rs. 60 lakhs, of which 7/12th will be reimbursed by the Central Government.

The Government of India have approved of the extension of the scheme to 10,000 more college students and 10,000 more Higher Secondary students in 1982-83.

The National Service Scheme provides opportunities to students to participate in constructive service programme, contributing to the development of the community around them. It was in 1980-81 that the programme was first extended to Higher Secondary standards, and along with N.C.C. and Scouting, offers the students of Tamil Nadu vast opportunities to participate in community service.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT

The Directorate of Tamil Development is taking effective steps to intensify the use of Tamil for all official purposes in all departments. A three year intensive scheme has been taken up to ensure the proper and full implementation of the scheme of having Tamil as Official language for all purposes in all State Government Offices. The first phase of the scheme has been implemented in 1981-82 in 17 departments. More departments will be covered in the second phase, i.e. 1982-83.

A bibliography of the Tamil books published during the period 1867-1935 has already been published in 19 volumes. Work on the books published after 1935 is in progress.

The Department is implementing a scheme of financial assistance to authors for bringing out original books in Tamil ; and authors of 7 books were assisted in 1981-82. The Government have arranged to bring out through the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, the second edition of the Tamil Encyclopaedia.

Under the scheme of awards for the best books published in Tamil, awards for the books published during the period 1975-80 were given on Thiruvalluvar Day 1982 (15th January).

History of Tamil Nadu

The first volume on the Pre-Historic period has been published already and the second on the Sangam age will be published shortly in two parts.

Programme of translations :

Six books have been published so far under the programme for publishing in Tamil valuable books from other languages, and for pub-

lishing valuable Tamil classics in other languages. Two more are likely to be published shortly and work on other book is under way.

Honours to Tamil Poets and Scholars

The Government have instituted so far a Reader's Chair in the name of Umaru Pulavar in Madurai Kamaraj University for research in Islamic Tamil literature : an endowment in Madras University for development of Tamil Christian literature and two Endowment lectures in Madras University—One in the name of Pavendhar Bharathidasan and the other in the name of Pattukkottai Kalyanasundaram. The Pavendhar Bharathidasan award of Rs. 10,000 has been given so far to the poets Thiruvalargal Suradha, Vanidasan, S.D. Sundaram, Pattukkottai Kalyanasundaram and Muthulingam. The Thiru. Vi. Ka. award of Rs. 10,000 for Tamil writers has been so far given to Thiruvalargal Naranaduraikannan and A. K. Paranthamanar.

Financial Assistance to Indigent Tamil Scholars

Tamil Scholars whose income does not exceed Rs. 400 per mensem are given a monthly pension of Rs. 250 under this scheme and 120 scholars have been covered so far.

Promoting Tamil Studies outside the State

24 Universities and institutions in other states have so far got the grant of Rs. 15,000 each for introducing part time diploma courses in Tamil. Grants have been sanctioned also to the International School of Dravidian linguistics, Trivandrum for its research activites.

The International Institute of Tamil Studies is engaged in bringing out a book of Course Materials to enable the learning of Tamil by Tamils settled abroad.

Tamil Etymological Dictionary Project

The first part of the first volume of the Tamil Etymological Dictionary compiled by the late scholar Thiru G. Devaneya Pavanar will be published shortly and work on the remaining portion of the Etymological Dictionary is continuing.

International Institute of Tamil Studies

The International Institute of Tamil Studies is now having 19 Readers, 12 full time Research students and 38 part-time students doing Ph. D. research. It publishes the half yearly Research Journal—the Journal of Tamil studies. This year it imparted coaching in Tamil to 28 students from other States and countries. The Institute is conducting monthly popular lectures on Tamil literary theories and weekly research seminars. It has conducted major seminars on the heritage of Tamils in the literary, cultural and other fields. The seminar on "Historical heritage of the Tamils was held in 1981-82. The Institute has published so far 44 standard books on Tamil literature and history, besides certain valuable unpublished manuscripts. Post-Graduate Diploma courses on Translation and Manuscriptology are also offered in the Institute.

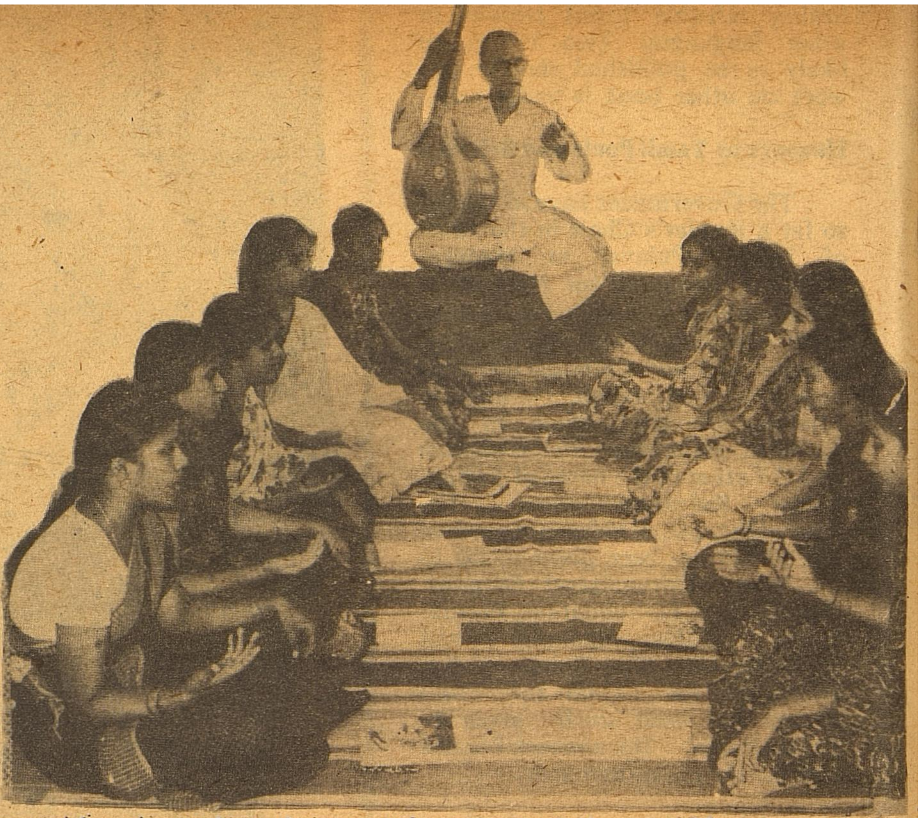
Tamil University

The Tamil University inaugurated on 15th September 1981 is functioning at Thanjavur with its several faculties and departments. A Publications Division has also been started recently. About 1,000 acres of land near the Thanjavur Medical College are being acquired for the University and construction work is likely to start in a few months.

World Tamil Sangam

The World Tamil Sangam announced on the occasion of the Vth International Conference Seminar of Tamil Studies at Madurai

will be established with its headquarters at Madurai, at a site to be provided shortly. This organisation would be staffed by Tamil scholars who will be undertaking intensive research work. This Sangam will function with complete academic autonomy and with its own branches in various parts of the world. A provision of Rs. 105 lakhs has been made in Budget Estimates 1982-83 for establishing this Sangam.



TAMIL CULTURE

The Government are continuing to implement a number of schemes to encourage and develop Tamil Culture and Arts. A new Department of Information, Tourism and (Tamil) Culture was organised in the Secretariat in July 1981. The Directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts set up newly under a separate Director is also functioning under this Department.

Tamil Nadu Iyal, Isai, Nataka Manram

For the past 26 years, this Manram has been implementing a number of programmes for developing music, dance, and drama, and it continued its good work in 1981-82 also. This year it gave "Kalaimamani" awards to 33 eminent artistes. Under the programme for encouraging young artistes it assisted 80 artistes to conduct performances in 16 Sabhas.

With a view to extend the activities of the Manram, the Government have decided in principle to constitute such manrams for each district. The object is to survey the local art forms in various districts, select forms worthy of preservation and take steps to encourage and preserve them. The young artistes in the district will also be encouraged. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1982-83.

Tamil Nadu Ovium Nunkalai Kuzhu

In addition to its usual programmes, the Tamil Nadu Ovium Nunkalai Kuzhu implemented the following important schemes also in 1981-82 :—

(i) A notable programme was the conduct of Refresher courses for Art Masters in schools, held in collaboration with the State Council of Educational Research and Training, with a view to keep them posted with the latest developments in Art teaching. This training has so far been imparted to about 110 Art masters in the Educational districts of Madras, Vellore and Coimbatore. This training will be extended to Art masters in many other districts next year.

(ii) Under the programme for conducting Art exhibitions in other States, Tamil Nadu Art exhibitions were conducted at Jaipur (Rajasthan) and Bhubaneshwar (Orissa). The exhibitions were well received.

(iii) The quarterly journal of the Kuzhu, entitled "Nunkalai" was published.

(iv) The Government have given a grant of Rs. 1 lakh to the Kuzhu for instituting a fund for giving financial assistance to artistes.

It is proposed to provide mobile unit to the Kuzhu to enable it to hold Art exhibitions in District headquarters and moffusil towns. A sum of Rs. 3.90 lakhs will be provided for this purpose next year.

Music Colleges :

The Government Colleges of Music at Madras and Madurai and the Music wing of the Oriental college at Thiruvaiyaru, are conducting courses in Music and Bharatha Natyam. In order to solve the accommodation problem at the Music college, Madras the construction of additional building at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs will be sanctioned in 1982-83.

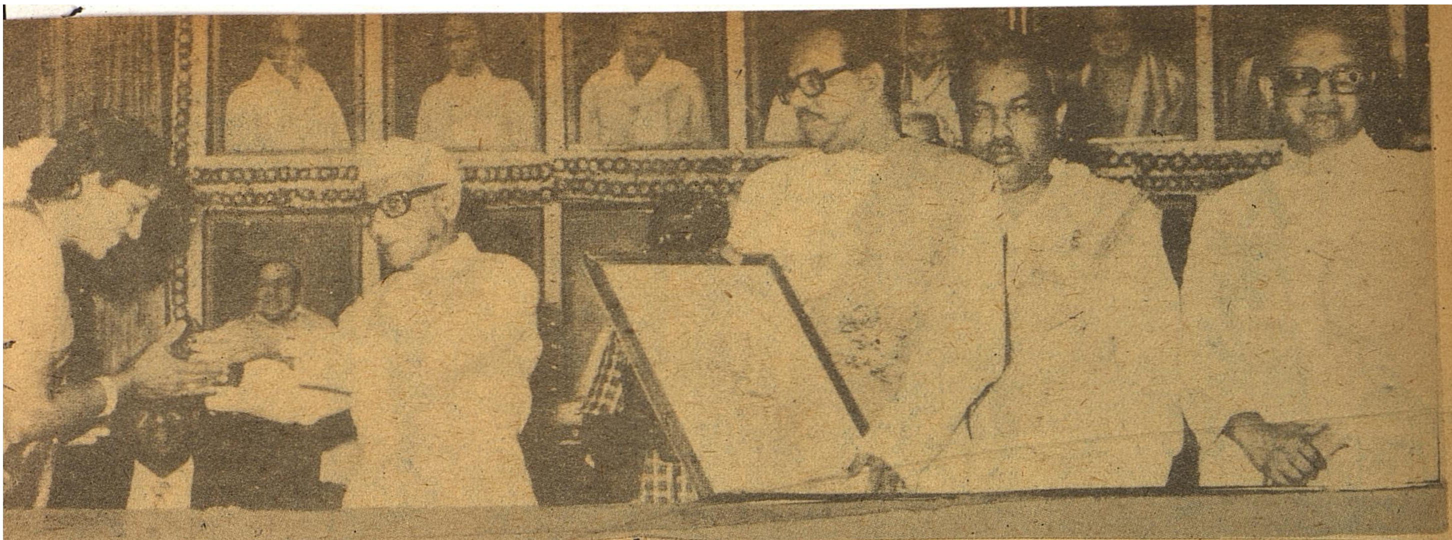
It is proposed to modernise the teaching methods in the Government colleges of music. With a view to instil in students the techniques and methodology of maestros in music and dance, it is proposed to conduct demonstrations and lectures in those colleges. It is also proposed to make available to students tapes (Audio and video) of the performances of such maestros. Musical demonstrations of Thevaram and Thiruvasagam etc., will also be arranged.

Directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts :

The main objects of the newly formed Directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts are (i) survey, compilation and publication of details of traditional Tamil arts ; (ii) and their preservation.

In accordance with the above objects, provision has been made for the following programmes in 1982-83 ;

(I) It is proposed to survey and document rare rural art forms in all districts and compile and publish a cultural profile of Tamil Nadu. It will be a compendium of

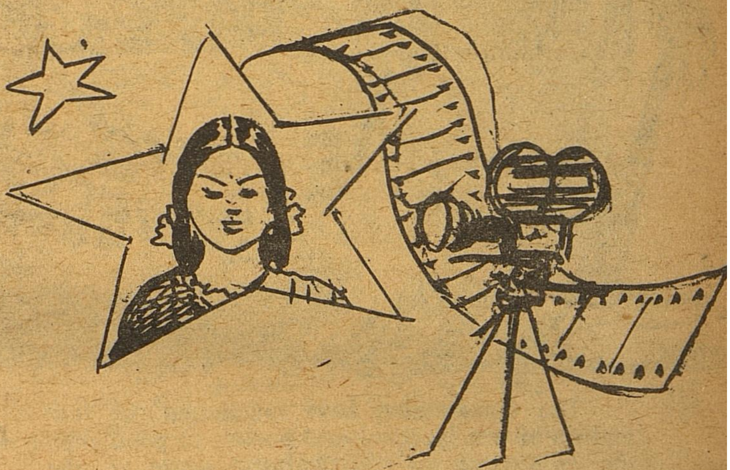


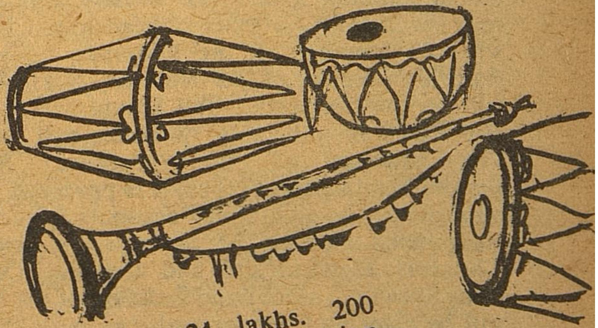
the history and culture of the rural folk in Tamil Nadu. Action will also be taken to preserve the worthy art forms identified in the survey. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for this scheme next year.

(2) Collection, preservation and publication of ancient Tamil manuscripts.

(3) Building up a collection of tape recordings of Tamil folk music and traditional Tamil classical music.

(4) A number of valuable art pieces from Tamil Nadu and Tamil palm leaf manuscripts are found among the collections of museums and art galleries in foreign countries. It is proposed either to acquire the originals themselves or microfilms of manuscripts and replicas of art pieces.

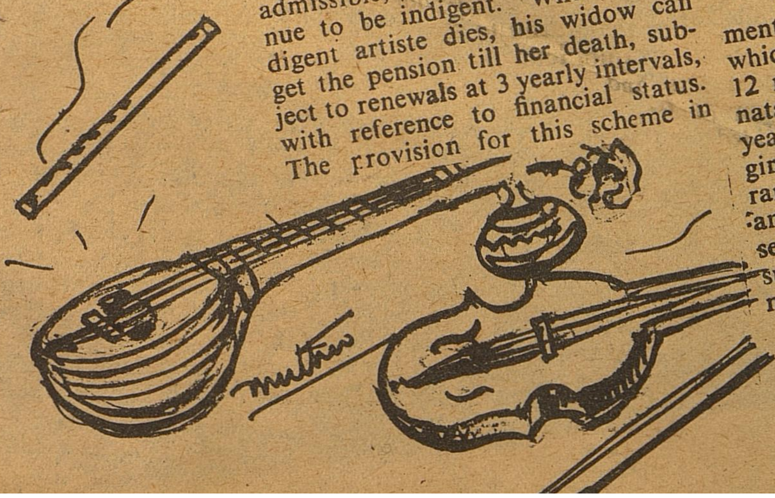


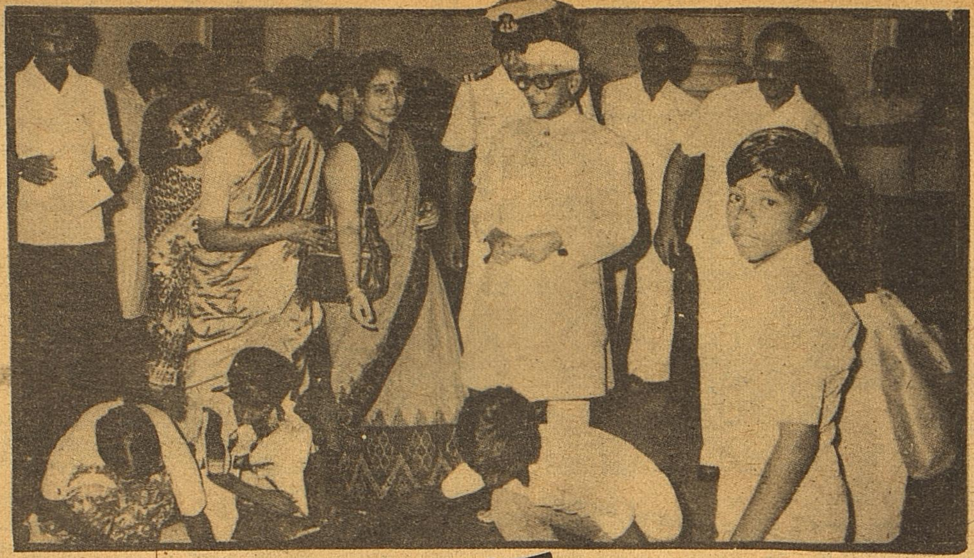


Pension to indigent artistes

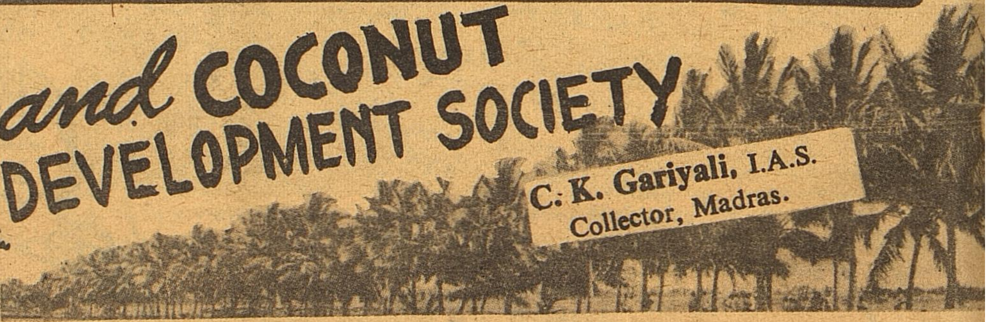
Under this scheme about 1,000 artistes who are in indigent circumstances are receiving a monthly pension of Rs. 150. This pension is given for a period of 3 years in the first instance, but renewals for periods of three years at a time are admissible, if the artistes still continue to be indigent. When an indigent artiste dies, his widow can get the pension till her death, subject to renewals at 3 yearly intervals, with reference to financial status. The provision for this scheme in 1982—83 is Rs. 24 lakhs. 200 more astistes will be given Pension under this scheme next year.

The Government are implementing from 1979 a scheme under which State Artistes are nominated. 12 more State Artistes were nominatad in October 1981 for a three year period. By way of encouraging artistes who have attained a rare talents even at an early age and also secured a name for themselves in the world of fine arts, three such persons have also been nominated as "State Artistes."





HORTICULTURE and COCONUT DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY



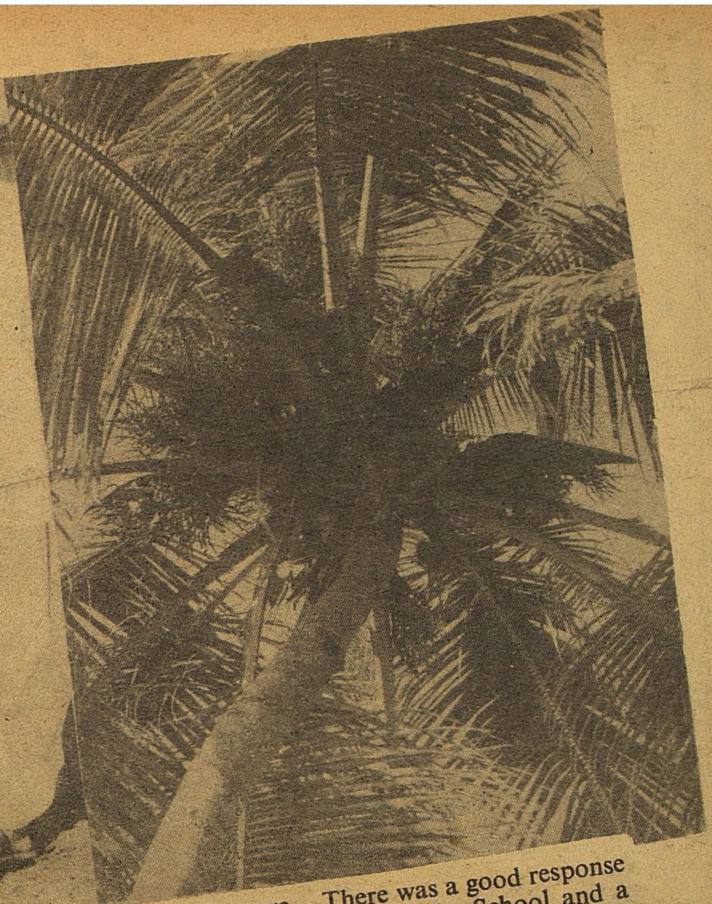
C. K. Gariyali, I.A.S.
Collector, Madras.

The Government have sanctioned the formation of one Horticultural Society to popularise the cultivation of Horticultural crops in the North Madras area. The Society was formed with the District Collector of Madras as Chairman with 20 Members in the Executive body. The Assistant Director of Horticulture, North Madras will be the Secretary. The Hony. Secretary of Horticultural Society Madras will be the Vice-Chairman of the proposed Society. Besides Horticultural crops, it is proposed to give importance for planting of coconuts in the house compounds. Hence the Society was named as "Madras Horticultural and Coconut Development Society", since main function of the Society will be planting Coconut seedlings in all available protected areas. Out of 20 Executive Committee Members, there will be 5 non-officials and the rest will be from the official sides representing Department of Horticulture, Collegiate Education, Forest, Director of Oilseeds, Corporation of Madras, N. S. S. Organisation and the Collectorate of Madras.

OBJECTIVES OF THE MADRAS HORTICULTURAL AND COCONUT DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

1. Increasing the total number of coconut trees in MADRAS CITY.
2. Make MADRAS CITY Green with coconut palms.
3. Increasing the total food productivity in the city.
4. Utilising as much of protected land as possible for coconut cultivation.
5. Channelsing students and other youth Groups like N. S. S. into this creative effort of lasting nature.
6. Creating permanent assets for the society.
7. To assist and advise members in developing their gardens and supply of seeds plants, manures, etc.,
8. To hold competition to encourage horticulture and coconut development.
9. To conduct seminars, symposiums, group discussion and disseminate information on coconut development.
10. To undertake all other activities not repugnant to the object and rules of the society.

In pursuance of the above objects, a series of functions were arranged to popularise coconut planting. The Society was inaugurated on 19th March 1982 by Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhian under the Presidentship of Hon'ble Minister for Education, Thiru C. Aranganayagam. The Director of Horticulture, Director of Oil seeds, N. S. S. Co-ordinator have participated in the function. To mark the inauguration of the Society, 25 Coconut seedlings planted in the Presidency Girls' Higher Secon-



dary School, Egmore. There was a good response from the staff and students of the School and a few more seedlings will be planted in July 1982.

Similar function was arranged in Government Arts College for Women, North Madras. 20 Numbers of Coconut seedlings were planted on that occasion. As there is a lot of scope for planting more number of seedlings in the hostel compound of this College, the Principal has informed that about 50 coconut seedlings would be planted in July 1982. This Society has also celebrated World Forest Day by arranging a tree planting function in Venkatesa Nagar near Virugambakkam. About 500 Numbers of Avenue trees sapling were distributed to be planted in that area. The Forest Department had given them free of cost.

The Society has programmed to distribute about 20,000 Coconut seedlings during 1982-83. Besides planting coconut seedlings, it is also proposed to conduct a Horticultural and Coconut show.

At present, the Society is functioning in the office of the Assistant Director of Horticulture (North) at No. K-60, Anna Nagar, Madras-600 012.

Government Museum

MADRAS-600 008.

Acquisition of art objects

The Art Purchase Committee for the Government Museum, and National Art Gallery will meet at 11-00 A.M. on 9th July 1982 at the Centenary Exhibition Hall of the Museum for considering the acquisition of the following categories of art objects through purchases.

Category: 1

Antique art objects of the following types:

Indian stone sculptures; textiles; Tanjore paintings on wood, glass, ivory, mica, paper, wooden sculptures; temple paraphernelia such as VAHANAS and temple hangings; folk and tribal art objects; Indian coins and copper plate grants.

Category: 2

Contemporary works of arts: Sculptures, paintings etc.

Persons desirous of offering art objects, under both categories may write before 1-7-1982 to the "Secretary Art Purchase Committee" for Government Museum and National Art Gallery, Madras-600 008 enclosing a detailed itemwise list, including the minimum price acceptable, and may present the object personally before the committee on 9-7-1982. The unselected objects have to be taken away by the concerned parties on the same day after the meeting is over. In the case of art objects under category II, not more than two works of an artist may be offered.

Note: In the case of contemporary works of art, only these which are framed properly will be accepted.

Director of Museum,
Government Museum, Madras-8.

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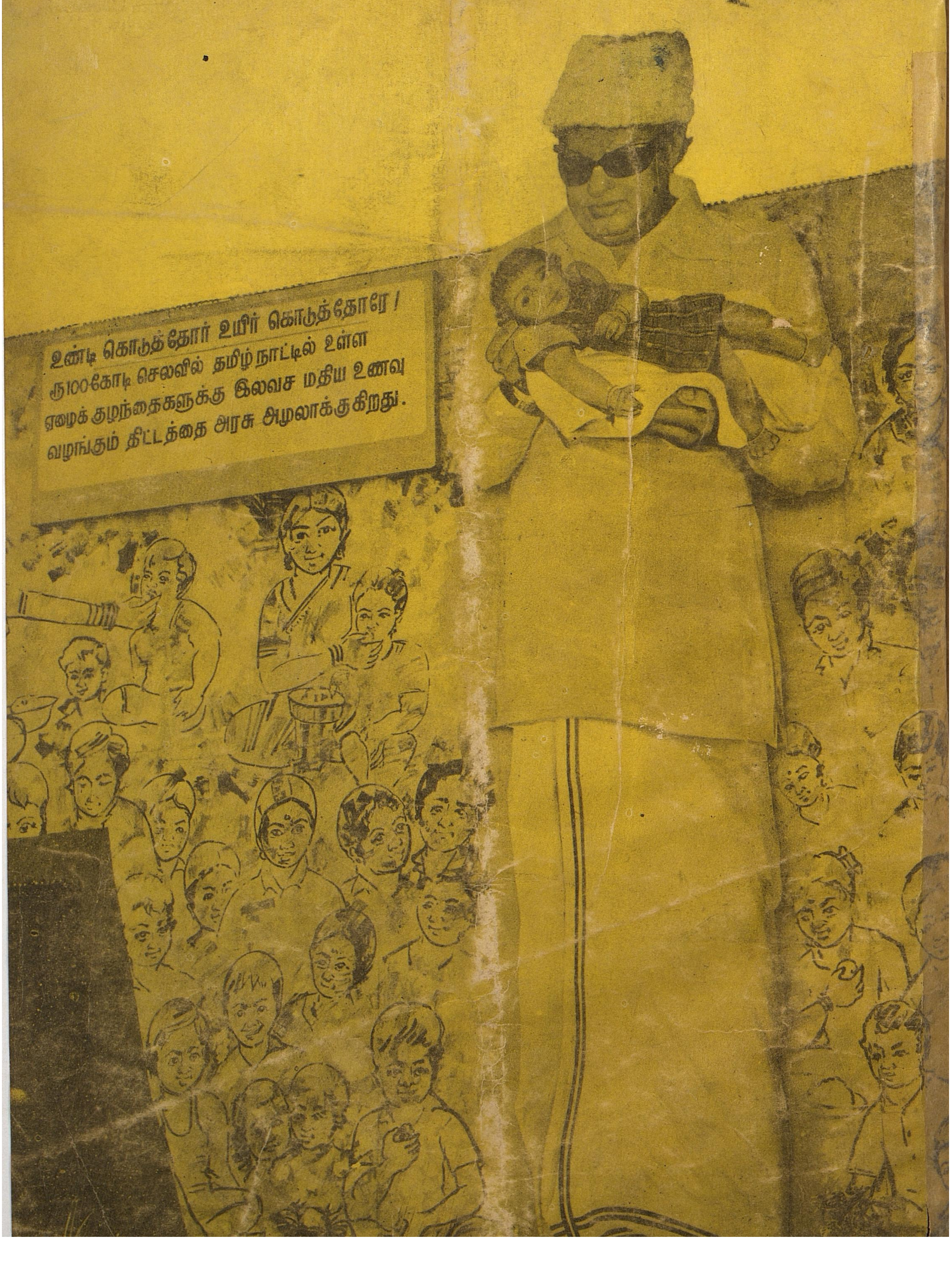
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